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The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Mourning Goods.
Of all kinds, at BARKER'S, very cheap.

Housekeeping Goods,
Of all kinds, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street

Sheetings.
9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings at Barker's, equally cheap.

Winter Dress Goods.
Winter Dress Goods, cheap, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Shirting.
Yard wide, undressed, long cloth Shirting, 31½ cts. at Barker's, 59 Mark t street.

Heavy Brown Sheetings.
Heavy brown Sheetings, yard wide, 33 cents, at Barker's, 59 Market street.

Choice Prints.
New choice Prints, fast colors, 25 cents, at Barker's, 9 Market street.

The Great Sale of Dry Goods,
At reduced prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street is deserving the particular attention of our readers.

Dress Goods,
Our entire stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods selling off, regardless of cost. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

The Draft.

Although the order has not been officially promulgated, it is certain that the draft in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Districts will not take place to-day, nor probably for two weeks to come. Neither of these districts, we learn, has received any instructions on the subject. Such being the fact, those subdistricts which have been putting in volunteers against their quota will have an extension of time in which to do so. Recruiting for the past few days has been brisk, and will no doubt continue so long as the present liberal bounties are offered. Every sub-district in the county has yet time to cle itself of the draft, if a prompt and determined effort be made.

Sherman at Branchville.

Taking the Richmond papers for authority, there is not much reason for doubting that SHERMAN has occupied Branchville, and that, too, without a great struggle. The report that Charleston had been evacuated is less probable. The possession of Branchville was an important feature of SHERMAN'S plan, and if he has flanked them out of the place, the first step of this campaign has a striking resemblance to the first step of the campaign which ended in the evacuation of Atlanta.

Evacuation of Mobile.

There is good reason to believe that the reported evacuation of Mobile is well grounded, the Rebel force there having been withdrawn to Augusta, or some other point eastward. Thus, gradually, both sides are concentrating for the final struggle, at Richmond, perhaps.

Secretary of the Treasury.

It is all but certain that Senator MORGAN will succeed Mr. FESSENDEN in the Treasury Department. His reluctance to accept the position is likely to be overcome, the pressure to the end being great.

PETROLEUM IN NEW YORK.—The reckless storing of petroleum in cities is attracting attention everywhere since the frightful conflagration in Philadelphia. In New York city there are, it is said, more than forty thousand barrels of petroleum publicly exhibited for sale below Fiftieth street, in the location of which there is little more precaution used to provide against accident than is commonly displayed at marble yards. The citizens of New York are taking steps for the purpose of preventing the storage of petroleum within the city limits, except in small quantities.

STAMPING COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—The Legislatures of New York and Michigan have before them acts requiring bankers and brokers to stamp counterfeit bills passing through their hands, so that they may be driven from circulation. An enactment of this kind should be made by the Pennsylvania Legislature, as well as that of every State in the Union, as it would save the people thousands of dollars of loss annually. Such a law is now in operation in Massachusetts, and works admirably.

Late News Items.

One branch of the Legislature of Illinois has passed a bill appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars for the purchase, on behalf of the State, of the grounds in which repose the remains of Stephen A. Douglas.

A movement is on foot among many of the Western railroad companies to increase the rates of transportation. They base their intentions upon a schedule, showing the advance in price of every article of railroad consumption as well as labor. By this schedule it appears that T rail has advanced from $45 per ton in 1860 to $135 in 1865; screws from $55 to $120; car wheels from $14 50 each to $30, and other articles in proportion.

A Government contract for eight thousand head of cattle was recently let in Baltimore at $11 90 per cwt. Dealers in this market assert that the cattle could have been purchased in Chicago and shipped to Baltimore at $10 per cwt., making a saving to the Government of at least $166,000.

Major General Schofield has assumed command of the Department of North Carolina. This places him at the head of the military forces now operating in the vicinity of Wilmington. It is expected that General Terry will command a corps under Schofield. The latest advices from Cape Fear River are to the 9th.

A letter received in New York from Mexico states that Dr. Gwin's scheme for the colonization of the Northwestern States of Mexico has failed, owing to its being his design to introduce into the country, as colonists, large numbers of the Southern rebels, to which Maximilian objected.

A correspondent of a South Carolina paper, who has been over the route of Gen Sherman's march through Georgia, is surprised to find that that officer dealt so leniently with that State, and consoles himself with the anticipation of the same gentle treatment for South Carolina.

This Commonwealth, as stated in the last message of Governor Curtin, has commenced proceedings against the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, an organization which, however they may have violated the law, was the first to develop the oil regions of Pennsylvania. It is understood that one of the charges against the road is that it has built branches without any authority. There is a bitter antagonism in the northwestern counties of our State between the corporation and the Lake Shore Road, but at the present time travel is so great that both are making fortunes for their managers.

Deserters and others who came into the national lines on last Friday night, unanimously concurred in the statement that the enemy's artillery on the north side of the James river, in front of the Union lines, was being removed. They also said that orders had been given by General Lee for the court martialing of any of his men caught at the distance of half a mile in the rear of his lines. This would seem to confirm the former report, or at least to indicate that something more than ordinary was in progress among the rebels in the vicinity of Richmond.

The object of the movement which led to the battle of the 6th inst., was to secure the crossings of Hatcher's Run with reference to future operations. That it was completely successful is shown by the fact that our troops have intrenched themselves along the line of that stream. The demonstrations beyond it were only intended to divert the attention of the rebels. It was never designed to hold the remote points visited by our cavalry.

The rapid increase of subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, under the management of Jay Cook, affords much satisfaction. He is overwhelmed with applications from bankers and others for agencies. His arrangements are nearly all made, and it is believed that the whole amount of seven-thirties can be disposed of in from fifty to ninety days, thus affording material and much needed relief to the Treasury.

The snow storm of Sunday extended over nearly the entire North, but was most severe eastward. In New York and Philadelphia a heavier body of snow fell than before this season; and the mails from nearly every quarter have been delayed from ten to twenty-four hours.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a sermon at Plymouth church, Brooklyn, Sunday night, on the subject of the enfranchisement of the negroes by the present war, in which he urged that grave responsibilities for their education were devolved upon the white people of the country, and claimed that when they were found to be sufficiently intelligent they should be accorded all the rights of American citizens.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1865. NO. 133

FIRST EDITION.
12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.
The Secretary of the Treasury.
Rumors as to Who Will be Appointed.
Funeral Honors to Senator Hicks.
RUMORS OF HIS SUCCESSOR.
THE NEW FINANCE BILL.
Indiana Soldiers Complimented
The Approaching Adjournment of Congress.
Important Bills to be Acted Upon.
The Camden and Amboy Railroad.
Speech of Senator Sumner Against It.
IMPORTANT PEACE RUMOR FROM RICHMOND.
The Rebel Cause Tottering.
FAMINE IN RICHMOND.
Secy. Fessenden's New Loan Bill.
Order from Provost Marshal Gen. Fry.
DRAFT SUSPENDED FOR THE PRESENT.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

Out of the flood of rumors and speculations concerning the succession to the Treasury Department, poured out on the capital to-day but a limited number of ascertained facts can can be distilled, and these are:

First—That Secretary Fessenden has been earnestly urging the immediate appointment of his successor, but that he was neither consulted concerning the selection, nor advised of the nomination.

Second—That Secretary Seward was not consulted concerning, nor advised of the appointment, and that he was seriously disturbed when he heard of it. It is known that he instantly drove to the capitol, called Senator Morgan out, and then had a very long interview with him, which ended in Morgan starting at once for the White House. Very soon after his arrival there an order was dispatched to the Senate recalling the message which contained the nomination.

Third—That Morgan has specially stated today, to more than one party, that his refusal is not conditional, and that he is not still considering the question whether he may not yet accept, but that he has peremptorily declined because of his desire to remain in the Senate, because of his shrinking from the responsible duties of the Treasury Department, and because of his unwillingness to have two cabinet officers from one State.

Beyond these three definitely known facts, we have a whole ocean of rumor and conjecture. It is said that Morgan is still likely to accept; that the whole trouble consists in a difficulty in perfecting the arrangements in a Albany that will be desired to have the New York Legislature elect Henry J. Raymond in Morgan's place, and that it was suddenly discovered that if the election came on now Gov. Fenton would beat Raymond out of sight.

It is further stated that this arrangement was the object of Raymond's visit here a few days ago, and that under the impression that every thing was ready Morgan's nomination was sent in. Others insist that the nomination of Morgan was a stragetic operation by the President, having for its object to turn the right flank of Seward and so maneuvre him out of the Cabinet, and send him in dignified retiracy on a foreign mission. Seward's agitation on hearing of Morgan's appointment, and petulant remarks which he is known to have made about it, are adduced in support of this last theory.

Meantime, we have to-night a rumor that the place has been offered to Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, in support of whose claims for some position in the Cabinet a systematic and well organized pressure has, for some time, been organized by prominent New England men outside of Congress.

The prevailing belief in Washington, since Morgan's withdrawal, has been that Judge McCullough, of Indiana, Comptroller of the Currency, would next be nominated. It is developed to-night, however, that the Indiana Congressional delegation is not hearty in his support, and it is even said that some of them earnestly oppose him, on the ground that to put him into the Treasury would be to drive Secretary Usher out of the Interior.

The Massachusetts delegation, instead of following the lead of Andrews, are discussing among themselves the propriety of uniting in behalf of one of their own number, either Harper or Bontwell, with the chances in favor of the latter. Meanwhile, Mr. Fessenden urges the appointment of somebody.

Senator Hicks is to be buried to-morrow, with Congressional and Masonic honors. The Knights Templars, the highest Masonic organization of the District, will conduct the ceremonies on behalf of the Masons.

Within a few days the Maryland Legislature is expected to elect a United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by Governor Hick's death. Montgomery Blair is already actively in the field as the candidate of the Conservatives. It is not true that Winter Davis will be the candidate of the earnest emancipationists. An old law of Maryland provides that the Senatorship shall alternate between the Eastern and Western shores.

The present vacancy belongs by this law to the eastern shore, and Winter Davis declines to interfere to prevent carrying it out. The emancipationists are therefore generally uniting on Colonel Cresswell, the gentleman whose late eloquent speech in the House attracted so much admiring comment.

The Senate Finance Committee reported back the House bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the next fiscal year, with the proviso stricken out that no money appropriated by the bill be paid to railway companies for the transportation of Government troops, freight, &c., when such company has accepted a grant of lands from Congress, upon the condition of furnishing said transportation free of all or other charge in such cases as have been modified by the process, applies particularly to the Illinois Central Railroad. There will be a sharp fight in the House over the bill as amended.

Captain N. R. Ruckle's detachment of the 11th Indiana Regiment has been complimented in general orders for their brave and valuable services in assisting to remove, at the risk of their own lives, from the steamer Martha Washington, which was in a perilous position in the ice in the vicinity of Fort Carroll, Baltimore Harbor, one hundred and twenty sick and wounded soldiers, who were unable to walk, and had to be carried a distance of more than two miles over the ice, which was in places broken and unsafe.

The order concludes with the following graceful tribute to their heroism. The courage manifested by these soldiers on this occasion in rescuing so many of their unfortunate and helpless comrades from suffering, and possible death, is in perfect keeping with the reputation won by this regiment on the fields of battle fought in every department of the rebellion. The names of the heroes are—Captain Nicholas R. Ruskle, Co. E; Sergeants John Rinkle, Co. A, Derritt C. Anderson, Co. F, Thos. Alexander, Co. I, John Wood, Co. I, Sergeants John Wilson, Co. E, John Warbritten, Co. E, Charles McCutchem, Co. K; Corporals Apollo Ingling, Co. B, Irwin S. Reny, Co. G, John H. Hill, Co. G, George W. Monroe, Co. H, Henry Shafer, Co. B, A. S. Fielding, Co. F, Thos. B. Stapp, Co. H, Joseph K. Little, Co. H.

Privates—Peter Balander, A; Francis Simpson, C; Henry Mingersan, D; Chas. M. Welch, E; Eleana Hashbarger, G; George Fleming, K; Geo. W. Hisse, C; Leborn Cornell, D; Jno. T. Sterling, D; Christopher Ennis, F; George McClure, I; James H. Hinds, K; James W Perry, Co. K.

George Huff, 108th Ohio, and James P. Hughes, 111th Ohio, died in the hospital here to-day.

Fourteen working days only remain for the present Congress to get through with the immense amount of business yet to be transacted before the close of the session. The following important bills are yet to acted on: Regular Army, Indian, Miscellaneous, Naval, Deficiency, Executive and Judicial appropriation bills, and the Tax and Tariff bills, to say nothing of the large number of bills of a less pressing character. Meantime to-morrow will be lost by the funeral of Gov. Hicks.

Senator Sumner to-day made an eloquent and elaborate speech against the Camden and Amboy Railroad monopoly, and in favor of the Raritan Bay Railroad project.

The *Republican* this afternoon contains the following: We learn that information has been received by the Government which leads to a strong belief that the peace party in Richmond will be in the ascendancy there by the first of March proximo, in spite of their blustering war meetings.

The rebel leaders feel that their cause is tottering, and their frantic endeavors to galvanize the people into renewed efforts, are born of the infatuation that precedes destruction.

One of the famine bills posted up in the streets of Richmond has been sent to this city. It calls urgently upon the Rebel Government to provide bread for the starving wives and children of their soldiers.

The Ways and Means Committee, at their session to-day, considered Secretary Fessenden's loan scheme, but did not arrive at any conclusion. The proposed loan, which is for the sum of six hundred millions, to be issued in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem best, the interest, it paid in gold, not to exceed six per cent., if in currency, seven and three-tenths per cent., the bonds to be disposed of here or in Europe, and upon such terms as shall be deemed most advantageous to the Government. The Committee will probably report on the matter on Thursday.

Provost Marshal General Fry has sent instructions to the Provost Marshals of all the different States not to commence the draft to-morrow, and directing them to continue the work of recruiting as briskly as possible. They are instructed, however, to resort to a draft for the purpose of filling the quotas so soon as recruiting shall cease or become dull.

FROM HARRISBURG.
LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.
Important Local Bills Introduced.
AMERICAN MINERS' ASSOCIATION BILL DEFEATED.
Oil Creek Boom and Oil Company Bill Objected off the Calendar.
Information About the Draft.
Governor Curtin's Late Letter to the President.
THE QUOTA OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 17.

SENATE.—Mr. Bigham read an act authorizing Birmingham to pay bounties for volunteers.

The following bills were passed: Allowing Sharon, Mercer county, to borrow money to erect a school house; making paper currency, payable in gold or currency, punishable by State Courts; allowing one non-resident of Pennsylvania to be Director of any Railroad Company incorporated by the State; authorizing the School Directors of Wayne township, Greene county, to levy a tax of four per cent. instead of two per cent. for bounties; compelling Railroad Companies to report accidents; creating Saxonburg, Butler county, a separate election District; incorporating the Pittsburgh Steel and Iron Company; incorporating the Titusville and Union Railroad Company; incorporating the Girard Horse Railway Company; allowing Green township, Greene county, to pay bounties; incorporating the Tionesta Bridge Company. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The following bills were passed:—To prevent the killing of quails, partridge or pheasant in Luzerne for three years; changing the name of the Washington Gold Mining Company of Pennsylvania to Union Land and Mineral Company, and granting them the same powers in States as in Territories; a supplement authorizing the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Westmoreland county to divide property to be insured into two classes; to extend the time for the completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad; a supplement supplement authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Bear Mountain Railroad Company; to continue and extend the act of incorporation of the Excelsior Railroad and Coal Company, Allegheny county; relative to the purchase of a law library in the county of Butler; a supplement changing the name of the Youghiogheny Coal Hollow Coal Company and increasing the shares; the act incorporating the Oil Creek Boom and Oil Company was objected off the calendar; the act incorporating the National Railroad and Transportation Company was defeated; the act incorporating the American Miners' Association was also defeated.

Mr. Herron read the following bills: Authorizing the Trustees of the Old School Presbyterian Church of Allentown to convey certain real estate; annexing certain real estate of Benjamin Herr to McCandless township for school purposes; a supplement to the act establishing the Common School system. Mr. Glass, a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Monongahela Water Company. Adjourned.

Senator Hall and the rest of the committee have returned from Washington. They saw the Secretary of War and General Fry, who gave the following information: No promise is made that the draft will be postponed, but will not take place to-morrow in districts where recruiting is brisk.

The statements contained in the Governor's recent letter to the President, have been referred to Attorney General Speed, General Delafield and Col. Foster, of the Negro Bureau, who will report soon.

The authorities at Washington contend that the quota of Pennsylvania, as it now stands, is right.

FROM FT. MONROE.
Arrival of Officers from Fort Fisher.
Supplies for Richmond Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 11.

The steamship Atlantic arrived here this morning with the mails and passengers from Fort Fisher, among whom were quite a number of officers.

She also carried about two tons of private stores for Union soldiers in rebel prisons, which have been here some time awaiting an opportunity to be sent to Richmond for distribution.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant arrived here this afternoon on the steamer Martin, from Baltimore, and proceeded to City Point.

Col. George L. Dodge, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the James, has been promoted to a Brigadier Generalship.

Gen. Pennybacker's wound has become more painful, and he is not considered so well as he was some days since.

The Secretary of the Treasury.
SENATOR MORGAN'S NOMINATION.
The Probabilities of His Acceptance.

NEW YORK, February 14.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Notwithstanding Senator Morgan's declination of his nomination to the Treasury Department, his friends continue to press his name upon the President, and it is thought Senator Morgan will accept the position.

Probable Postponement of the Draft.
RECRUITING IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

No orders have been received from Washington to commence drafting here to-morrow, and it is thought there will be a postponement. Recruiting is progressing rapidly.

The Indiana Legislature asks the President by resolution, to extend the time of draft in that State thirty days, promising to fill the quota within that time by volunteering.

SECOND EDITION.
4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

SENATE.—Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, made the following report: The Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, to whom were referred sundry petitions praying for the enactment of a law for the appointment to office of all persons in the army or naval service of the United States, who shall have served for the period of three years during the present rebellion, or who shall have suffered permanent disability while in the service, or who shall have been held for one year as prisoner of war, and tenure of such office to be for life, or during good behavior, having considered the same, beg leave to report that in the opinion of the Committee, it is the imperative duty of the National and State Governments to give the preference for appointments in the various civil offices to persons who have been honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the United States, or who have suffered permanent disability while in the service, provided they possess the qualifications necessary to properly discharge the duties of such offices. The number of civil officers, however, in the various departments of the Government, though large at present, bear but a small proportion to the number of persons who have honorably served the country in the army and navy, and who must of necessity again engage in the varied avocations of civil life. While it is therefore the duty of the National Government to give the preference to men who have been maimed by wounds or broken down by disease, in the sacred duty of bankers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, and farmers, as well as the business men in all the avocations of life, to give the preference in all honorable trusts to soldiers who have been honorably discharged from the service of their country. The Committee, therefore, present the accompanying resolutions as expressive of the sense of Congress upon the legislation prayed for by the petitions:

Joint resolution to encourage the employment of discharged and disabled soldiers. Be it

Resolved, &c. That persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, should be preferred for appointment to civil offices, provided they shall be found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such office; and be it further

Resolved, That in grateful recognition of the services, sacrifices and sufferings of persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the country by reason of wounds, disease, or the expiration of terms of enlistment, in resisting the rebellion, that bankers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, and persons engaged in industrial pursuits throughout the country, are requested to give such persons preferential employments, remunerative situations and employment.

Mr. HARRIS offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War for a copy of the Court of Inquiry upon the subject of the explosion of the Petersburg mine.

The Committee of Conference on the Freedmen's Bureau was then taken up.

Mr. DAVIS addressed the Senate against the report.

At one o'clock the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. COWAN moved to reconsider the vote by which an authority was granted for the construction of a bridge across the Ohio river at Louisville.

Mr. COWAN argued that such a structure would interfere with the navigation of the river, when was of greater importance than any railroad would be. The bridge would make the span of the bridge only two hundred and forty feet wide. It would be found impossible to get steamboats of that width through it. The bridges at Steubenville was of three hundred feet span, and that at Cincinnati 1,000 feet span. He was in favor of making the bridge at Louisville of the same width. He hoped the bill would be recommitted to the Committee on Postoffices and Post roads and properly amended.

Mr. POWELL did not believe the bill as it stood would interfere with the navigation of the river.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the motion to reconsider, which prevailed by a vote of 18 yeas against 17 nays.

The question then recurred upon the bill by striking out "two hundred and forty feet span," and inserting "three hundred feet span," which was disagreed to.

The bill then passed as it stood originally.

The bill entitled "An act to regulate commerce between the several States" was then taken up.

Mr. SUMNER spoke at length in favor of the bill, which he contended was based upon the true doctrine of State rights. It was designed to break up a monopoly, which could lay tribute on every passenger and every ton of freight New York and Washington, between the political and the commercial capitals of the nation, and it practically controlled the action of the State. Railroad were menacing to the Union itself. It was a nuisance which should be abated, and a usurpation which should be overthrown.

Mr. CLARK then argued the question of the Constitutionality of the measure, holding that under the Constitution Congress had the power to regulate commerce between the States, to establish roads and to raise and support armies, under any one of which it could pass the bill under consideration.

Mr. HALE followed Mr. Sumner, denying the right of Congress to interfere with the right of the State, as the bill proposed to do. It was clear to him by the Constitution, which he hoped would not meet the fancy of the Senate. He showed that the bill was unjust and unfair in respect to the Camden and Amboy railroad, was not exceptional, but that New York and Massachusetts had granted charters in which provisions were incorporated similar to those of which Mr. Sumner complained in the Camden and Amboy charter. The gist of the bill before the Senate, he said, was to raise the price of a bankrupt corporation from almost nothing to above par.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment, which was agreed to, imposing a tax of five per cent. ad valorem on manufactured clothing, when the annual products exceed one thousand dollars.

The provisions in relation to tobacco were amended to read as follows: Manufactured tobacco of all kinds not otherwise herein provided for, thirty-five cents per pound; on smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems, fifteen cents a pound.

Mr. STEVENS offered an amendment, which was agreed to, to tax vinegar and acetic acid six cents per gallon.

Mr. HOOPER offered an amendment, one object of which was to put a tax on the circulation of State banks as to exclude them from circulation, and have but one class of currency. It was to carry out the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment designed to reduce the circulation of notes to the actual wants of the country, and to legislate State bank notes out of existence.

Pending the consideration of this subject the Committee rose.

The House passed the Senate bill recognizing as a post road the bridge to be built over the Ohio River to connect Cincinnati with Covington, and also the Senate bill recognizing as a post route the railroad bridge to be constructed over the falls of the Ohio at Louisville. House adjourned.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.
ICE IN NEW YORK HARBOR.
THE REBEL SENATOR H. S. FOOTE.
HIS OPINION OF REBELLION.
The Rebel Cause Hopeless.
Unpopularity of Jeff Davis.
A Rebel Spy Sentenced to be Hung.
THE NATIONAL LINE RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

Cotton fleet of ships, which arrived to-day, is detained below on account of ice. New York harbor contains large quantities of ice, rendering the movements of steamers very difficult and uncertain.

The *Times* says Senator Foote was given the alternatives to return South, go to England or to Fort Warren. It says Foote represents the Confederacy is on the eve of dissolution, and the struggle on the part of the rebels nearly over. He says high military authorities in Richmond admit the capture of Branchville, which must compel the evacuation of Charleston, Wilmington, and even Richmond itself. He thinks the leaders will endeavor to leave the country, and the campaign on the part of the rebels would descend to guerrilla fighting. Mr. Foote is prepared to issue an address to the people of the South, telling them to consider further prosecution of the contest which is so clearly hopeless, and as to terms but unconditional surrender can be obtained, to promptly accept such terms. Mr. Foote also represents the unpopularity of Jeff. Davis at the South as very great, and that the people have lost all confidence in him. The mission of Stephens, Hunter and Campbell was only a ruse on the part of Davis and a forced concession to the peace men of the South.

Capt. Jas. Y. Beall, convicted of being a spy and being one of the late Erie pirates, will be hung on Saturday next. Beall is from Missouri, and, New York harbor, the sentence having been fully approved by Gen. Dix.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Mr. Garfield's bill for a national line of railroad from New York to Washington, met with unexpected opposition in the Committee on Railroads. It is now doubtful whether it will be favorably reported upon.

The House Committee on Elections have reported in favor of admitting Mr. Bonsea as Representative from Louisiana, and have decided to report in favor of admitting Messrs. Johnson and Jacks as Representatives from Arkansas.

FROM WILMINGTON.
OFFICIAL FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.
EXPEDITION UP LITTLE RIVER.
$100,000 Worth of Cotton Destroyed
LOYAL SOUTH CAROLINIANS.
Town of Charlotte Captured.
Destruction of Rebel Stores.

WASHINGTON, February 14.

Admiral Porter has forwarded the following to the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES STEAMER MONTICELLO, OFF WILMINGTON, N. C., February 7.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I entered Little River on the afternoon of the night of the 4th inst., and proceeding about eight miles with four boats and fifty men, landed in the small town of Little River, on the Little River. The town was found under guard without the knowledge of the inhabitants, and I succeeded in capturing the soldiers and arms. I held the place till the next day, and discovered and destroyed about $50,000 worth of cotton, which was piled on the flats at the mouth of the Harbor, containing twenty-three bales of cotton, which had some time been removed from Wilmington and Lockwood's Folly. These were brought off, together with seven negroes. The South Carolina planters, seeing that I was not going to plunder, sent them home back under the old government, and most of them seemed to be loyal men, only awaiting emancipation from military rule.

On the 5th inst. I sent two boats crews up to Charlotte Inlet, under the command of acting Master C. A. Pettit. He surprised and routed the rebel force there, capturing their flag, and in that country, capturing six soldiers, with their arms and equipments, and destroying the stores which had been gathered for the use of Fort Anderson. The soldiers lately stationed at Charlotte had been withdrawn to assist in the defense of Wilmington. A hundred rebels are still at Lockwood's Folly. The woods are full of deserters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. B. CUSHING,
Lieut. Commanding
To Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, commanding North Atlantic Squadron, Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
Spanish-Peruvian Question Settled.
Passage of Troops Across the Isthmus.
Exception Made in Favor of the United States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

We have advices of the 5th. The steamer Peru from Calao, 28th January, brought news that the Spanish Peruvian question had been settled. The terms are said to be that Peru pay $3,000,000 for the expenses of the Spanish expedition. Peru retains possession of the Chincha Islands, admits a Spanish Envoy and admits the interest of the Spanish.

Richard M. Jessup, formerly of New York, one of the California pioneers, died of neuralgia at Aspinwall, on the 4th instant.

The small-pox continues its ravages at Kingston, Jamaica.

The Government of Bogata have issued an order prohibiting the passage of foreign troops across the Isthmus in future. Exception is made with regard to the troops of the United States owing to the situation of their territories on the Pacific.

The President of Salvador, in his message to the legislature, refutes indignantly the charge that he is in favor of annexing Central America to Mexico.

The Ocean Queen brought $264,000 in treasure.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.
His Army North of Branchville.
The Railroads Centering There Tapped.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.

The *Bulletin* has the following dispatch from Washington: Richmond papers of the 8th just. announced the tapping of the railroads by Gen. Sherman north of Branchville, and between Kingsville and Branchville, thus destroying every road centreing at Branchville.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—It is stated that the substance of a dispatch from Gen. Grant to the Government, received to-day, is that Richmond papers of Monday, say Sherman has crossed the Edisto, which was the field held by Gen. Hardee, defending Branchville.

According to the same rebel authority, a portion of Sherman's forces are two-thirds on the way from the Edisto to Columbia, an important point, forming the junction of the Charlotte and South Carolina and the Greenville and Columbia railroads, which connect with the railroads to Richmond.

From North Carolina.
EXPEDITION AGAINST GOLDSBORO.

NEW YORK, February 14.

The *Commercial's* Newberne (N. C.) correspondent says that an expedition is preparing there, which in all probability will make an advance upon Goldsboro. It certainly will give us the ports of Southeastern North Carolina.

Fight with Guerrillas in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Feb 14.

There was a fight on Saturday night in the garrison company between the Home Guards, under Capt. Bates, and a gang of guerrillas, said to be part of Lyon's command. The guerrillas were routed with a loss of six killed. Bates' loss was one killed and one wounded.

VERY LATEST.
From Richmond Papers.
Sherman's Army Across Edisto River.
Further About the Capture of Branchville.
Sherman Destroying all Railroads.
CHARLESTON BELIEVED TO BE EVACUATED.
Amount of Government Bonds Deposited
The Confirmation of Military Officers.
VALUE OF TIME TO THE REBELS.
ABUSE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.
Proceedings in Rebel Congress.
Services of the Slaves in the Army.
DESIGNS OF GENERAL THOMAS.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial

WASHINGTON, February 14.

Richmond papers of Monday, while they do not positively confirm the capture of Branchville by Sherman's forces, reluctantly admit that the Union army has crossed the Edisto river, and that Hardee's troops had fallen back before our advance.

They also state that the railroad between Augusta and Branchville, and between the latter place and Charleston, has been cut by Sherman's cavalry. A Union force moving to the left of Branchville was reported at Orangeburg, which is on the railroad between Branchville and Columbia. The capture of Orangeburg cuts the main railroad communication between Charleston and Richmond.

The whole amount of government bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, up to February 14th, as security for the redemption of national currency, is $134,663,900. This does not represent the total capital stock of the National banks now paid up.

The Richmond papers of to-day contain nothing definite in regard to Sherman's progress through South Carolina, though they give up Branchville as captured, and believe that Charleston has been evacuated by their forces. They also state that Sherman is busily engaged in destroying all the railroads.

The *Dispatch* of to-day contains a telegram from Wilmington, announcing the landing at Smithfield of a large Yankee force. The *Dispatch* says they brought locomotives with them.

The Senate to-night, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of over fourteen hundred military officers.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, February 14.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has an article on the importance of time to the rebels in the coming military campaign. It calls loudly for action and says it is no time to hold long debates in the Cabinet when the ship is within sound of the breakers.

The *Whig* has an editorial on the mistakes of Mr. Blair and the fallacies of the South in regard to peace. It declares there is no such peace feeling in the South except on the basis of independence, and repeats the usual outburst of hatred against Yankees.

The *Sentinel* abuses the terms offered by Mr. Lincoln, and says it is impossible to accept them. It says there is no good faith, particularly on the exchange of prisoners, and says "As long as the rebels had an excess of prisoners, they were treated well, but when circumstances were reversed the exchange was broken off under the most frivolous pretext."

In the Rebel Congress, to-day, Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, offered a bill authorizing the President to ask for and accept from citizens any number of slaves, not to exceed one bodied negroes that may be deemed necessary. The bill provides that no change shall be made between master and slave.

A bill to employ slaves as soldiers was rejected.

Mr. Barksdale then moved to refer it to a select committee, which was agreed to.

Before the reference of the bill, Mr. Buckner, of Virginia, said in his opinion no member of the House had a right to vote on the suspensions proceeding, and the day order was set forth from the War Department carrying out the recommendations of the President. A gentlemen from Mississippi sounds the death knell of the Confederacy.

Mr. Peterkin, Express of the 11th says it has substantial grounds for the belief that Grant has reinforced last week by twelve thousand Tennessee troops, and during Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights last his transports were running from City Point to Yellow Tavern.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 4th says: Only one division of the enemy remains at Pocotaligo, composed principally of Foster's troops from Tennessee. Report says it is probable that Thomas has his eye on Mobile and other points in Alabama. His force will probably move down the Tennessee, and, aided by the Blue Mountain railroad, in connection with the column said to be getting ready at Pascagoula, Jackson, Mississippi, and Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, Vicksburg, and Natchez, to prevent troops from going to Blue Mountain and Mobile.

The Richmond *Whig* draws a pathetic picture of the condition of the Southern people after subjugation. It represents the men begging in the highlands, or engaging as overseers and foremen under a negro overseer for Yankee merchants. It represents the women performing menial labor, taking situations as cooks, or putting themselves to starving, or begging the privilege of taking in washing for Yankee taskmasters.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
The New Rebel Military Programme.
The Seaboard Cities to be Given Up.
The Rebel Forces to be Concentrated
ONLY TWO REBEL ARMIES IN THE FIELD—ONE IN VIRGINIA AND ONE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
LEE AND BEAUREGARD TO COMMAND THEM.
SHERMAN'S ARMY TO BE DESTROYED.
Grant's Army also to be Annihilated.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, February 14.

The *World's* Washington correspondent has intelligence confirming the report that Richmond would be evacuated under certain contingencies, and that the military authority of the rebels was to give up all seaboard cities almost without a struggle. He says: Lee occupies the position of General-in-Chief on the written pledge that the military policy he might advocate should be carried out. This includes the plan of evacuating all posts near the Atlantic coast, and concentrating the troops of the Confederacy at one or more points farther inland. The rebel armies in the Southwest are to be ordered East. The Southern forces will be concentrated into two large armies, viz: one in Eastern Virginia, under the direct command of Lee, and the other in South Carolina, under Beauregard. It is designed to fall upon Sherman with their whole force, and, if successful in destroying his army, to attack Grant in the same way.

RECOGNITION NONSENSE.—A London letter by the last steamer, says: "There is still some foolish talk about the approaching recognition of the Confederate Government, "so called." As usual, it is the Emperor who is urging the British Cabinet to join him in recognizing Mr. Lincoln on the 4th of March, as President of the States only which voted on his re-election, while Mr. Davis is to be recognized as the legitimate President of the States which some time ago chose him to rule and reign over them. Being, as I am, a newspaper correspondent, and often driven to my wits end to find the materials for an interesting letter, once a week, I have a good deal of charity for the gentlemen who are obliged to furnish a daily letter from Paris to the London newspapers. I do not believe the Emperor has seriously mentioned the matter to any one. The *Index* of this week takes the trouble to assure the Richmond press and authorities that the instant and universal emancipation of the negro would not advance recognition by a single day. The European governments care nothing about slavery. The talk about accepting an European protectorate is not looked upon as serious, because no European power is willing to take upon itself any such responsibility."

The import entries of the past week amount to $1,506,400, against $4,750,[illegible]05 same time last year. The export clearance of domestic produce amount to $1,808,183, against $3,475,880 same week last year. The export of specie amounts to $393,238, against $1,219,808 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $871,400. The receipts of cotton, coastwise and by rail, are 3,532 bales.

Gen. Intelligence.

It is said to have been demonstrated almost to a certainty that there is oil in Jefferson county, but whether in paying quantities is yet to be determined.

Responsible men who witnessed the fact represent that on Wednesday last the oil well on the Clarion river, at the State road, owned by the Black Diamond Company, at the depth of 350 feet, commenced to throw out a spray of water mixed with oil, rising some three feet above the top of the conductor. The gas was very strong, and it continued thus to throw up the oil and water in this way for

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Wednesday February 15, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands, and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description, cleanly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

A Protective Tariff as Related to the Immediate Necessities and Permanent Welfare of the Nation.

Under existing legislation there is an inequality between the import duties imposed upon the several classes of foreign manufacturers of iron and steel, and the internal revenue duties imposed upon the corresponding classes of domestic manufacturers, which, unless speedily corrected, will result in the great injury if not entire ruin of these branches of business in this country.

The unfortunate legislation of the tariff act of 1846, brought ruin to the entire iron business of this country, statistics showing that more than ninety per cent. of the American works were abandoned to the Sheriff and sold under the hammer. Subsequent legislation in a degree remedied the evil effects of this tariff act, and notwithstanding the duties charged on foreign iron at no time were nearly sufficient to make up the difference of wages and rate of interest on capital, which existed in the United States, as compared with older countries, the protection afforded and the advantage which the country possesses over all others in the richness and superiority of the quality of its minerals, enabled the manufacturers to prosecute their business with considerable vigor.

The breaking out of the rebellion, however, led to increased National expenditures, which rendered internal taxation a necessity, and the policy of levying excise duties upon domestic products was adopted. It was obvious, however, that any duties levied upon domestic products must be added to the existing duties upon similar foreign products, as otherwise our factories would be unable to continue their business, and one of the principal objects of internal revenue would be dried up. Hence the tariff was readjusted by adding what was intended to be substantially the amount of internal revenue tax to the duties. This legislation occurred in 1862. In 1863 further revenue being required, further taxes were imposed, and the same principle of making a corresponding increase in foreign duties was adopted. To in 1864 it became necessary to increase the national revenue; the excise duties were more than doubled on iron, and a corresponding increase on foreign duties recommended, but it was only partially adopted, as is shown by the fact that the direct internal tax on bar iron and rails amounts to $8 per ton, and the additional tax greatly exceeds that amount; while upon imported bar iron the duty was increased $7 40, and upon rails $7 44. To have made the duty equal, as a protective measure it should have been at least $16 to $20 upon both kinds of iron, because these taxes being paid by the American manufacturer it is equivalent to a reduction of duty on the foreign article to the same amount. Therefore, if the tariff on foreign iron is not increased it must result in the ruin of the business in this country.

During the last year the importation of foreign rails alone ran up to the enormous amount of 105,454 tons, while the American works produced 283,560 tons, with a capacity to produce very much more than the entire consumption of 589,414 tons. The American rail mills have a capacity to produce 681,000 tons of rails, which is more than any probable demand.

The same is true of bar, rod, sheet and plate mills of this country, the capacity for production being more than double that of rail mills. The United States may be declared independent of foreign nations for the supply of all descriptions of iron. The domestic competition will keep the prices down to the lowest possible rates consistent with an adequate supply, and the importations of foreign iron will cease, unless our legislation continues to offer a direct bounty on the use of foreign iron.

The main thing which we wish to impress upon the consideration of those whose duty it is to deal with this subject is the absolute necessity which exists for protection to the iron and steel interests of this country, and that the duties should be so adjusted as to afford adequate protection to all branches of the trade, and be so nearly equal on each as possible, so as to prevent the necessity for the abandonment of any branch of the manufacture, as all are equally necessary to our independence of foreign countries for a supply.

Government has virtually become a partner in the manufacturing business of the country; and as it will derive more revenue from it than any manufacturer can hope to receive for the use of his capital, time and experience, it is even more interested than the manufacturer in the prosperity of the business.

As a financial measure it is imperative that the Government protect the industrial interests of the country. If the iron and steel required in the United States be manufactured at home, the gold which would otherwise have to be sent abroad would be saved in our country, and this would expose the fallacy which some entertain that our Government is being enriched by the import duty which it collects indirectly from its own people, and make plain the fact, that it is being impoverished by reason of these imports, to the full extent of the value of all unnecessary articles so imported. The Government must look to the people for revenue to pay the immense debt and expenses, and it is absolutely necessary that its people be protected from foreign competition to enable them to pay the requisite taxes. And we claim that the entire people of this country, (except perhaps an occasional importer or agent for foreign manufacturers) are equally interested in this vital question. There is no conflict of interest here; the farmer, manufacturer, artisan, and trader are alike effected.

Protection to the manufacturers of iron and steel would attract to these branches such an amount of capital and skill as would cause the full development of our resources in minerals, etc., and the consequent competition would have the effect of furnishing those articles to the consumer at as lower prices, relatively, than they ever have been or can possibly be obtained from foreign countries. The necessary division and distribution of labor in all branches would be regulated by the supply and demand.

The greatness of a country is measured by the number, intelligence and industry of its population. By protection you afford steady employment and remunerating wages to all, a large degree of intelligence always accompanies well rewarded labor. The assurance of steady employment and liberal pay will attract to our shores millions of worthy people who are now living in less favored lands. These people would assist in developing our vast hidden treasures; they would greatly relieve the burden of taxation which now weighs so heavily upon us, by assuming their share of the debt and expenses of the Government—thus appreciating values, widening the basis of taxation and rendering that easy of accomplishment which now seems next to impossible.

Experience teaches that the iron business is the barometer for all other branches. When it prospers all others prosper; when it languishes all others languish.

It requires the labor of fifty men one day, or one man fifty days, to produce one ton of rails or common bar iron, other qualities requiring, of course, additional labor in proportion to the necessary work upon them. This is only the labor expended directly upon each ton of the iron described, and does not include the labor or product of the labor of the farmer and other tradesmen, necessary for the support of these men and their families while making the iron. Nor does it include the men who are employed by railroad companies and other modes of conveyance which are afforded large profits.

This affords some data for estimating the magnitude of this interest, and the mighty influence for good it can exercise in this country if permitted. No argument is necessary to prove that it is worse than folly to allow other nations to manufacture these indispensable articles for us, even though they would agree to take from us in exchange the raw products of our soil, as it is a clear case they would make all the profit. We, being the final consumers, would have to pay all the immense expense of transportation and its contingencies necessary to take our raw material to, and bring the manufactured article from, foreign lands. The abandonment of the manufacturing interests of the country would make us all hewers of wood and drawers of water for other nations. The United States would be dependent upon other countries for indispensable articles of manufacture, and for a market for the products of its soil, while it can and ought to be rendered independent of all other nations. It may be argued that to carry out the principles of protection would be to effect the destruction of our commerce. Not at all. Under it we would rapidly increase our population and grow rich enough to purchase and pay for vast quantities of the necessaries and luxuries of other countries which we cannot profitably produce at home. We are admonished by the actions of other nations since the breaking out of the rebellion, that this is absolutely necessary that the United States should be independent of all other countries for the supply of the indispensable articles in warfare. We will conclude by remarking, the life and vigor of this nation is to be saved not alone by the triumph of our armies. Military success and wise legislation are alike essential—the one to crush the rebellion, the other to enable the country to pay the cost.

The New Tax Law.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Having noticed with a great deal of interest several communications in your paper relating to the proposed revision of the revenue laws of this State, I have resolved to beg room for a word on the same subject.

The bill read in the House of Representatives by Mr. Pershing, January 11th, 1865, in all its main features is the same bill that was reported by the commissioners appointed by the Governor to revise the revenue laws in 1862 (Mr. Russell Thayer, Wm. McClellan and R. R. McComb). This bill was prepared with a great deal of care, and if adopted would certainly be a great relief to the majority of the tax payers of the State. The first advantage that would arise in the adoption of the act would be in having the whole law embraced within a single act, properly arranged, each provision in its proper order, and connecting the same under one general plan or system. As the law now stands there is neither order, system or consistency in the different acts relating to taxation, and there is almost no end to the volume, variety and number of such acts.

The general and unvarying working from the pending bill would be in securing a complete assessment of all property subject to taxation. In fact, the proposed plan is as complete in discovery, and in the same time for regular assessment and machinery. Nothing could be more simple or easy of execution.

But the bill as read by Mr. Pershing is at fault in one or two particulars, which merit notice.

It omits the taxing of gross sales and gross receipts. Of all the modes of taxing merchants, manufacturers, &c., that of taxing gross sales is the most just and equal in its results, and the fairest way to reach the property that lies behind the sales.

And so of taxing gross receipts. Railroad companies, canal companies, &c., should be required to pay a tax upon their gross receipts. A reasonable tax upon sales and receipts would certainly not have real estate taxation for State purposes. Now, when we consider the fact real estate must bear the burthen of taxation for local purposes, it is unreasonable to ask that higher taxes for State purposes shall be put upon property that is beyond the reach or local taxation.

Between the two plans before suggested would be less burthensome to the people than revenue raised in any other way. A CITIZEN.

Local Bills Introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

In the Senate, on the 7th instant, Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Judiciary, read the following further supplement to the act incorporating the town of Lawrenceville into a borough, approved February 18th, 1851: "That so much of the act incorporating the town of Lawrenceville, in Allegheny County, into a borough as requires the ordinances of said borough to be published in a newspaper printed therein, or by copies set up in the most public places in said borough, be and the same is hereby repealed; and it shall be lawful for the borough councils to provide, by ordinance, for the publication of the laws and ordinances, by them ordained and enacted, in one or more newspapers published in the city of Pittsburgh, as often as they shall direct."

In the House of Representatives, on the 26 instant, Mr. Spangler, from the Committee on Railroads, read a bill to "continue and extend the act to incorporate the Excelsior Railroad Coal Company of Allegheny county," as follows:

"That that the term of two years from the date of this act is hereby granted for the organization of the Excelsior Railroad and Coal Company, authorized to be incorporated by an act of the 26th of April, 1855, and its supplement, and for the commencement of its road, and five years for the completion thereof.

"SEC. 2. The said company may purchase and hold, sell and convey real estate not exceeding one thousand acres of coal, mine and quarry limestone, or other products thereof, and transport the same by said railroad or otherwise.

In the House of Representatives, on the 26 inst., Mr. Fowler, from the committee on petitions, read the following act to "incorporate the Episcopalian Publishing Company, of Philadelphia:

"That Felix Brunot, Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., Thomas, H. Powers, Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., LL. D., William Welsh, M. D., the Reverend Phillips Brooks, Jay Cooke, Richard Newton, D. D., H. Dyer, D. D., the Reverend C. S. Miller, or any five of them, and such other persons as shall unite with them in the undertaking, are hereby empowered to associate themselves together for the purpose of editing, printing and publishing a weekly religious newspaper in the city of Philadelphia, and that the said associates incorporated with the provisions of the act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes," approved the 29th day of April, 1849, and the supplement thereto, shall be and remain a body corporate and politic under the title of the Episcopalian Publishing Company of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, subject to the restrictions and conditions, and with all the privileges in the said act of Assembly, and the supplement thereto, provided. That before the said corporation shall commence business, there shall have been paid into the treasury of said company, by the holders of subscriptions to the capital stock, not less than fifty thousand dollars."

RENTS in New York have taken another rise. Medium-sized dwellings, which were rented last year for six hundred and fifty dollars, are now eagerly snapped up at nine hundred and fifty dollars and one thousand dollars, and the same proportion holds good throughout the ascending scale. No new houses to speak of have been built lately, and as the population of the city is increasing, there is an unusual scarcity, which landlords and real estate owners, of course, with the keenness characteristic of the whole tribe, are not slow to take advantage of.

WHAT A SOLDIER GETS.—The pay of a soldier who enlists to fill the quota of Allegheny county is quite an inducement, being as follows:

Regular Government bounty	$100
Special bounty from the county	50
Wages for one year	156
Clothing, not less than	50
Rations, lowest rates of boarding	200
Total compensation for one year	$1,056

More than one-half of this sum is received by the soldier before he leaves home, sufficient in many instances to support his family for twelve months.

THE RIVER BED SWINDLE.—We learn from Harrisburg that the reference of the bill giving away the Allegheny River bed, to the Committee of Ways and Means, is believed to dispose of the scheme, as a majority of that committee are opposed to it. It will be well, however, to keep a vigilant watch, as there is too much in the scheme to be given up without another struggle.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER.—The New York *Courrier des Etats Unis* announces, as if by authority, that M. de Sanix is to be sent to Washington as Minister Plenipotentiary, in place of M. de Chatesan Renard, who had previously been selected for the position. The latter gentleman, it is hinted, had certain objections to going to Washington which the Emperor could not overcome.

IT IS suggested that the presence of the Rebel Senator Foote in England will be of no advantage to the Jeff. Davis dynasty. There is reason to believe that he will not set forth the cause of the south in a manner calculated to win active support from either England or France.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The Oil City *Monitor* has changed hands, Mr. J. WEYAND, of Beaver, having purchased the establishment from C. F. RAMSDELL.

The following paragraph, which we clip from the *Ledger*, is as appropriate to Pittsburgh a Philadelphia:

Every man and boy who wants work to earn a dollar, and who can command a shovel should go to each house before the door of which the snow lies unremoved, and ask for the job of cleaning it off. The law requires it now to be removed within a few hours after it has ceased falling. There is no excuse, therefore for refusing to give the job when asked for, and without its being performed, the person who occupies or the owner of the house is unoccupied, is liable to fine. Policemen are also instructed by the Chief to report such neglect. Under these liabilities, no person scarcely would refuse to have their pavements clear. The jobbers could earn more than a dollar in half a day's work, and the sidewalks would be made fit for travel.

Bridge over Oil Creek at Oil City.

The following is the bill authorizing the erection of a bridge over Oil Creek, at Oil City, which has just been passed by the Legislature. Dr. S. S. CHRISTY, of Oil City, is entitled to the thanks of the citizens of that place for the successful manner in which he has guarded their rights in having the act passed. He labored diligently and unremittingly in their behalf, and returns from Harrisburg with the evidences of his success in his possession. The citizens of Oil City, we observe, have presented Senator GRAHAM, of this county, with a superb gold mounted cane for his efforts in their behalf. The following is the bill:

An Act authorizing the construction of a Bridge over Oil Creek, in the borough of Oil City, in the county of Venango.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That Wm. H. Steffee, John S. Shively and Frederick Bishop, their heirs and assigns, be and are hereby authorized to construct, maintain and keep up a bridge across Oil Creek, in the borough of Oil City, in the county of Venango, at the crossing of the street or road where the county bridge was built, with the privilege of using any stone, timber or other material that is belonging to the said Oil Creek bridge, and to ask, demand and receive tolls for crossing said bridge, not exceeding the following rates: For each person and horse, five cents; for each one horse and cart, or wagon, ten cents; for each one horse and carriage, twelve cents; for each two horses and wagon, or carriage, fifteen cents; for each additional horse, five cents; for each horse, with or without rider, five cents; for each yoke of oxen, ten cents; for each head of horned cattle, three cents; for each head of sheep, or swine, one cent; and for all others not enumerated in this list, the amount received by other bridges of like character crossing said creek. And in no case shall the driver or owner of any horses or cattle be permitted to lead or drive more than twenty head on the said bridge at the same time. Provided, that the said William H. Steffee, John Shively and Frederick Bishop, their heirs and assigns, shall pay into the County Treasury, for the use of the said county, the value of the materials of the said bridge, to be used and appropriated by them, within thirty days after the price of said materials be ascertained. And if the said William H. Steffee and others, and the said county of Venango cannot agree on the price of said old materials; the price shall be ascertained by three viewers, one of which shall be chosen by the said William H. Steffee and others; another by the county; the third to be chosen by the two other viewers. If the said three viewers agree, the award of the said viewers, or a majority of them, to be final and conclusive between the said parties, a copy of which award shall be filed in the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

SEC. 2. That if any person or persons shall wilfully drive or lead any horse or other animal from or out of the said bridge, or shall injure, he, she, or they, so offending, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for the use of the said William H. Steffee, John Shively and Frederick Bishop, as fines of like amount are, by law, directed to be paid.

SEC. 3. That all general laws of this Commonwealth, for the protection of bridges, are hereby made applicable to the aforesaid bridge, and all offenders against the same shall be liable to the laws against violation of the same, and injuring bridges, and evading the payment of tolls, are hereby extended to the said bridge, and the said John H. Shively and Frederick Bishop, their heirs and assigns.

SEC. 4. That all the powers and privileges extended in the foregoing sections of this act, to the said William H. Steffee John H. Shively and Frederick Bishop, their heirs and assigns, be borough authorities of Oil City, on the consideration that the said authorities shall not charge or receive any tolls for the use of said bridge, after the said parties shall have sufficient to refund the said authorities of Oil City the cost of the construction of said bridge, and that the commissioners of Venango county shall not require the authorities of the borough of Oil City to pay for any materials of the old bridge, used in them, but are required by the act of Assembly of the 29th of March, 1864, to levy a tax for the purpose of completing the same, within eight months from the passage of this act. Should the authorities of Oil City refuse or neglect to levy the tax for the purpose of this act, then the said William H. Steffee, John H. Shively and Frederick Bishop shall have all the power hereby granted to the said borough authorities of Oil City, and the same shall be exercised by this act as though this section had not been passed.

If the Senate amendment allowing the authorities of Oil City to erect a free bridge, is pending and authorizes to complete the same in ninety days; should they fail to do so then the bridge to fall back into the hands of Wm. H. Steffee, John H. Shively and Frederick Bishop, their heirs or assigns, to make the same a toll bridge as per the foregoing bill, was erased.

General Intelligence.

The estimates of the Chicago tunnel fixed the rate of progress at three and one half feet per day; but it is now going on at nearly four times that rate, being twelve feet every twenty-four hours. The drift has now reached a distance of 1,769 feet, or more than one-third of a mile, or one sixth of the whole distance. The nature of the soil through which the tunnel is being dug continues to be the same as at first—a blue clay interspersed with gravel pockets and boulders. It is a remarkable fact that a most wonderful variety of mineralogical specimens are exhumed from the excavations, including every kind of stone found along the borders of Lake Michigan, galena limestone, and not less than 40 varieties of granite. Many different specimens of fossils have also been dug out. The workmen continue to meet with seams of water, which, when first tapped, gush out, are boiling, burns with a very brilliant flame. Traces of petroleum are occasionally found, but not in sufficiently large quantities to warrant the city in changing the object of the bore.

A violent salt fever has broken out in Oswego. The precious saline fluid is said to have made its appearance very copiously in what is known as the Irish settlement, and experiments with it have produced most satisfactory results.

Hiram Painter, of Waterbury, Ct., won a wager of $50, Thursday, by cutting a log ten feet long, three and a half feet thick at the butt, and three feet at the small end, into kindling wood in eight hours and a half. The last minute of time allowed in the bet was ten hours. He broke two axes in doing it.

The construction of the Government Arsenal, at Rock Island, Illinois, will be commenced immediately. It will cost $1,500,000, and will be one of the largest manufactures of the kind in the world.

During the rage of the yellow fever at Newborn, a man who had become convinced of the fatality of the disease was taken sick himself. A friend called on him one day, and said to him, "You are a good deal better to-day." He answered, "Yes, and I will bet you twenty-five dollars I will die before to-morrow morning." He won his bet. Small pox is now raging fearfully at Newbern.

The Pope has announced that he intends shortly to canonize certain individuals, whom he designates as the "Dutch martyrs," and who, we presume, died to death in Holland by the administrative and patriotic adherents of the great Prince of Orange so familiarly known in the history of the Netherlands as "the father of his people."

A Paris felon recently made a little French speech from the gallows as follows: "Young men take warning by me. Failing in love with a woman was my first downward step!" It is a satisfactory on that the fellow was immediately swung off.

Gen. Sherman's Negro Policy.

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Washington Topics and Gossip.

It has now transpired that the rebel commissioners made a direct proposition to Mr. Lincoln as follows: "To unite the Union and rebel armies; thus combined to march together and enforce the Monroe doctrine against France and England. In that way the passions and bitter feelings now existing between the two sections would subside, and the South could come back into the Union without feeling that they had been humiliated." This is what Mr. Lincoln refers to when he says that they seemed to desire a postponement first and the adoption of some other course. It is also referred to in Mr. Seward's letter to Mr. Adams, when he says, "the insurgents seemed chiefly to favor a mutual direction of the efforts of the government, as well as those of the insurgents, to some extrinsic policy, or scheme, for a season, during which passions might be expected to subside." The substance of Mr. Lincoln's reply is given in the same paragraph by Mr. Seward. This corroborates my former statement in reference to the Monroe doctrine, which transpired in the Blair mission. The general belief here now is that peace is attainable by negotiation, and that all the rebels want is the adoption of some policy that will enable them, in a circuitous way, to work their people back without feeling that they have been degraded.

The painting of the battle of Lake Erie, by Mr. H. Powell, now on exhibition in the rotunda of the Capitol, attracts universal attention, and receives the praises of everybody, and is in reality an artistic work. The battle of Lake Erie was fought on the 10th day of September, 1813, between the American fleet, under Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, and the British squadron, commanded by Captain Barclay. Perry's flag-ship, the Lawrence, having sustained for two hours and a half the concentrated fire of three of the enemy's ships, became disabled and unmanageable, and but eighteen of her crew were fit for duty. This was a critical moment; the Lawrence could not fire a gun, and the enemy felt certain that they had won the day. At this juncture Perry determined to leave his ship, to run the gauntlet of the British fire, and take command of the Niagara, which was still uninjured. In an open boat, accompanied by his little brother, Alexander Perry, six oarsmen and a coxswain, he succeeded in making the half to three quarters mile voyage, amidst the plunging shot of the enemy's ships. This is the moment of the action represented in the picture. Perry is standing upright in the boat, with his face turned to the Niagara, which in hand pointing to the Niagara, to which the boat is steering. On his left his young brother is clinging to him, begging him to save himself, he, she, or they, so offending, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for the use of the said William H. Steffee, John Shively and Frederick Bishop, as fines of like amount are, by law, directed to be paid.

SEC. 3. That all general laws of this Commonwealth, for the protection of bridges, are hereby made applicable to the aforesaid bridge, and all offenders against the same shall be liable to the laws against violation of the same, and injuring bridges, and evading the payment of tolls, are hereby extended to the said bridge, and the said John H. Shively and Frederick Bishop, their heirs and assigns.

SEC. 4. That all the powers and privileges extended in the foregoing sections of this act, to the said William H. Steffee John H. Shively and Frederick Bishop, their heirs and assigns, be borough authorities of Oil City, on the consideration that the said authorities shall not charge or receive any tolls for the use of said bridge, after the said parties shall have sufficient to refund the said authorities of Oil City the cost of the construction of said bridge, and that the commissioners of Venango county shall not require the authorities of the borough of Oil City to pay for any materials of the old bridge, used in them, but are required by the act of Assembly of the 29th of March, 1864, to levy a tax for the purpose of completing the same, within eight months from the passage of this act. Should the authorities of Oil City refuse or neglect to levy the tax for the purpose of this act, then the said William H. Steffee, John H. Shively and Frederick Bishop shall have all the power hereby granted to the said borough authorities of Oil City, and the same shall be exercised by this act as though this section had not been passed.

If the Senate amendment allowing the authorities of Oil City to erect a free bridge, is pending and authorizes to complete the same in ninety days; should they fail to do so then the bridge to fall back into the hands of Wm. H. Steffee, John H. Shively and Frederick Bishop, their heirs or assigns, to make the same a toll bridge as per the foregoing bill, was erased.

General Intelligence.

The estimates of the Chicago tunnel fixed the rate of progress at three and one half feet per day; but it is now going on at nearly four times that rate, being twelve feet every twenty-four hours. The drift has now reached a distance of 1,769 feet, or more than one-third of a mile, or one sixth of the whole distance. The nature of the soil through which the tunnel is being dug continues to be the same as at first—a blue clay interspersed with gravel pockets and boulders. It is a remarkable fact that a most wonderful variety of mineralogical specimens are exhumed from the excavations, including every kind of stone found along the borders of Lake Michigan, galena limestone, and not less than 40 varieties of granite. Many different specimens of fossils have also been dug out. The workmen continue to meet with seams of water, which, when first tapped, gush out, are boiling, burns with a very brilliant flame. Traces of petroleum are occasionally found, but not in sufficiently large quantities to warrant the city in changing the object of the bore.

A violent salt fever has broken out in Oswego. The precious saline fluid is said to have made its appearance very copiously in what is known as the Irish settlement, and experiments with it have produced most satisfactory results.

Hiram Painter, of Waterbury, Ct., won a wager of $50, Thursday, by cutting a log ten feet long, three and a half feet thick at the butt, and three feet at the small end, into kindling wood in eight hours and a half. The last minute of time allowed in the bet was ten hours. He broke two axes in doing it.

The construction of the Government Arsenal, at Rock Island, Illinois, will be commenced immediately. It will cost $1,500,000, and will be one of the largest manufactures of the kind in the world.

During the rage of the yellow fever at Newborn, a man who had become convinced of the fatality of the disease was taken sick himself. A friend called on him one day, and said to him, "You are a good deal better to-day." He answered, "Yes, and I will bet you twenty-five dollars I will die before to-morrow morning." He won his bet. Small pox is now raging fearfully at Newbern.

The Pope has announced that he intends shortly to canonize certain individuals, whom he designates as the "Dutch martyrs," and who, we presume, died to death in Holland by the administrative and patriotic adherents of the great Prince of Orange so familiarly known in the history of the Netherlands as "the father of his people."

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Military Intelligence.

The military campaign on the James will shortly commence on a scale of vast magnitude. It is reported that the Armies of the Potomac and the James are to be united, and the rumor is revived that General Sheridan is to supersede General Meade in the command of the united force.

While the negotiations for peace were transpiring at Fortress Monroe, the rebel soldiers were so much elated with the prospect of a favorable and satisfactory adjustment of the pending difficulties that desertions ceased. Since, however, it is understood that the peace mission ended in smoke, the poor, half starved, penitent "graybacks" are again wending their way into our lines, full of assurances for their future good conduct.

Matters in the neighborhood of Fort Fisher have not changed. Our gunboats daily shell the woods, and always makes him shiver to see. Two persons (of the femal persuasion) who pay with least a grate meanny younger and more ugly days, men in some public place, and not having saw each other for 24 hours thinkless immediately; then tha tork about the weather and then about the Lord preaching yesterday, and then tha kiss immediately, and then tha blush and laff at what they se few each other. And then tha ask immediately. This kind of lasting always puts me in mind of two olde flints trieing to strike fire.

TO AVOID HYPOCRISY.—Perhaps the most unique Christmas plan of the season has been adopted by an old Scotch provost, who felt that it was wrong to sacrifice either his principle or his friends, and therefore always kept his false teeth upon the table, and only put them in when he wished to indulge in conversation. As the guests sat at dinner lengthy and occasionally unsuccessful, his daughter would sit by and restrain the impatience of any thoughtless visitor by the admonition, "Please, sir, dinna set till father has made his teeth tight."—*London Saturday Review.*

DIED:

NICHOLSON.—On Monday evening, February 13th, Mrs. KATE NICHOLSON, wife of R. B. and Mrs. ELIZA S. NICHOLSON, in the 17th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 39 Ross street, on Wednesday, February 15th, at 2 o'clock p. m. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

CARTWRIGHT.—On Sunday morning at 1 o'clock, Mrs. ANN S. CARTWRIGHT, daughter of the late Thomas Cartwright, of Wheeling, in the 54th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Cartwright, at East Liberty on Thursday, at 10 a. m. Carriages will leave Jackson's livery stable at 9 o'clock.

PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

Pure Medicinal Liquors.
Pure Medicinal Liquors.
For Medicinal purposes, the best, but the best, for the common and ordinar, grades of Liquors are essentially injurious.
For the Purest Medicinal Liquors,
For the Finest Medicinal Liquors,
Go to McCLARAN & CO.'S Drug Store, 55 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street, where you will find a splendid stock of
Pure Medicinal Liquors. Genuine Patent Medicines.
Pure Drugs Genuine Patent Medicines.
Fresh Teas. Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
Hair Brushes made of the best material. Brushes.
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At McCLARAN & CO.'S Drug Store,
55 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.
Agents for Boyle's celebrated Fly Cure.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LOANS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

The special attention of our Capitalists, Merchants, Manufacturers and Mechanics, and all classes of our people, is called to the advantages of the

7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES,
AND
10-40 U. S. GOLD BONDS.

The HIGH RATE OF INTEREST, ENTIRE SECURITY, and DESIRABILITY of these Securities, offer GREAT ADVANTAGES to the purchaser.

Every one purchasing not only obtains a good paying investment, but performs a sacred and patriotic duty in thus sustaining the United States Government.

A liberal Commission allowed Banks and Bankers.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Pres't.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier. ja30 tf

GENERAL DRAUGHTING OFFICE.

C. VAN DER NAILLEN, Civil Engineer, No. 81 Fifth street, has secured the services of a first-class Draughtsman, having a long and practical experience of hauling Mill Work especially, and of machinery in general. He is now prepared also to pay special attention to drawings for the Patent Office, architectural designs, and maps of oil regions, oil farms, &c., enlarged and illustrated with wells, springs, &c. Office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. CLASS OF MECHANICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING, open summer and winter. Private lessons every evening from 5 to 6½ o'clock. Terms, $5.00 for ten lessons. Regular Class every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. Terms, $5.00 for 20 lessons. Scholars pay only for the lessons they attend. Admission to class at any time. 81 Fifth street, over the Allegheny House. fe14

BARREL FACTORY FOR SALE.

All the necessary machinery and implements for the manufacture of ONE HUNDRED OIL BARRELS per day. Complete and in good running order.

Inquire of WM. M. SHINN,
ja28-1m No. 137 Fourth street.

J. C. MATTERN,

(Successor to George W. Weyman,)

DRUGGIST,

Corner Third and Smithfield streets,
oc26-1y-eod

2,000 BOLTS PER DAY CAN BE

made on our PATENT MACHINES. Also, RIVETS and SPIKES of all Kinds.
HARDAWAY & SONS,
St. Louis.
REFERENCES.
Chouteau, Harrison & Valle, cor. Leclede Rolling Mill.
Collins & Holliday, Broadway Foundry.
Marshall & Co., Western Foundry.
John McCarty, Bogy Nail Mill. fe13-swood

OIL ENGINES.

We are prepared to furnish Oil Well Engines on the very shortest notice, having them on hand and finishing all the time, of a superior quality, and in sizes to suit purchasers.

NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK,
Engine Builders, corner of Water street and Middle alley, rear of Schwartz's Drug Store, Allegheny city, Pa. no17-3m

OIL ENGINES FOR SALE.

ONE 6 BY 14 INCH AND ONE 7 by 20 inch OIL ENGINE, with double flue or locomotive boilers, at
M. DARRAGH & CO.'S,
Engine Builders, Fallston, Beaver County, Pa. fe13-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.
Cor. Wood and Fifth sts.,
Financial Agent of the United States,
AND
Special Agents
OF
JAY COOKE,
FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty five cents a time.

CITY MATTERS,

☞For additional local see first page.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CASES.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company Against the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company--The Steubenville Railroad Tunnel Case.

In a few days the important case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the Pittsburgh Elevator Company will come up for argument before the Supreme Court. The history of this case is briefly this:--On the 22d of April, 1864, the plaintiffs sold to the defendants a lot of ground in this city, described as follows: Beginning on the East side of Washington street, at a point thirty feet north from the North rail of the North track of the extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad, under Washington street, being a distance of one hundred and seventy feet, more or less, from the South-east corner of Liberty and Washington streets; thence northwardly along the East side of said Washington street one hundred and forty-nine feet, more or less, to a point on said East line of Washington street twenty-one feet from the said corner of Liberty and Washington streets, this point being the South line of said Liberty street produced, westwardly to its intersection with the East line of Washington street; thence eastwardly one hundred and twenty feet to a point on the South side of Liberty street; thence at right angles with the line of said Liberty street one hundred and twelve feet to a point; and thence westwardly one hundred and fifty-six feet, more or less, to a point on the East side of Washington street to the place of beginning. The deed specified, and it was so covenanted by the Elevator Company, that the building to be used as a grain elevator was to be located and erected twelve feet from the line of Liberty street, so that the space of twelve feet by one hundred and twenty feet might be used by the Elevator Company to lay down a railroad track. The complainants allege that the respondents, disregarding this covenant, have excavated and put down the foundations for this building twelve feet beyond the line mentioned in said deed, being to and on the line of said Liberty street. The complainants discovered this violation of the deed in September, 1864, and on the 17th of that month notified the Grain Elevator Company of the violation it was doing, and requiring it to make the building conform to the stipulations in said deed, leaving the space of twelve feet from the line of Liberty street clear and unobstructed. The respondents failed to comply with the terms of this notice, but have proceeded with the erection of their building on the line marked out for them by the City Regulator.

The respondents claim that they have located and are erecting the building twelve feet from the line of Liberty street, the distance required in the covenant contained in the deed; that before proceeding with the building the deed and plat of survey from which it was drawn were committed to the hands of the Recording Register of the city, who staked out the ground and the lines for the location of the building, as set forth in the deed; that the excavations were made and the foundations laid in conformity with the lines so designated. The respondents further aver a compliance with the terms of the deed, and that the building is being erected twelve feet from the line of Liberty street, as that line was understood by both parties. They aver that Caldwell's vacated the sidewalk on the south side of Liberty street for the convenience of complainant, and that by the terms of the ordinance they were required to set and have built a stone wall on the south curb line of Liberty street, twelve feet distant from the location of the elevator building; and that it has been and is all treated by complainant as the true line of the street, and was so considered in the deed. The respondents also aver that the complainants cannot give them the quantity of ground thereby conveyed according to the boundaries set forth in the deed without treating the curb line and wall as the line of said street.

The complainants, by their attorney, J. H. Hampton, Esq., on the 1st of October, 1864, filed a bill in equity in Court of Common Pleas, for a preliminary injunction to restrain the Elevator Company from proceeding with the erection of the building. On the 6th, the motion was argued and the injuction refused. The bill was subsequently amended, and an examiner appointed to take evidence. November 23d, the testimony was filed, the case argued by the counsel and the bill dismissed with costs, Judge Stowe dissenting. December 12th, complainant appealed from the decee dismissing the bill with costs, and on the 13th filed a writ of certiorari.

The railroad company contend that the covenant in the deed requiring the grain elevator to be built twelve feet from the line of the street contemplated setting the building back that distance from the house line, so that the space might be used for putting in a side track for the exclusive benefit of the grain elevator company in standing cars upon, being loaded and unloaded; the space between the house line and curb line, twelve feet, being designated for the constant use of the railroad company upon which to lay down a track, to be used in carrying forward the heavy trade coming from Western roads. It is in evidence that the present location of the elevator building was made by the City Regulator in ignorance of the terms of the covenant, as that officer, who had the deed in his hands, admits he did not read the terms of the covenant but only the descriptive part of the deed. He located the front foundation wall of the building on the very line of the street.

It will be seen that the blunder of the City Regulator has occasioned the present controversy. The Railway Company allege that it was their clear and well understood intention of the parties, at the time of the negotiations in Philadelphia, and at the execution of the deed, that the footway was to be used by the Company for freight tracks; and that to render them at all times free and unobstructed for carrying the immense trade of the western roads, it was necessary to fix the location for the grain elevator at such a distance as to afford it a siding for loading and unloading trains between the building and the pavement. This arrangement, the Railroad Company maintain, was as carefully considered and determined upon as its importance to both parties required. If the Court should decide the building to be properly located, as claimed by respondents, then the respondents can exclude the complainant from the use of the twelve feet between the building and the curb line, and such a construction would confer the right to put down the siding upon the very ground specially set apart for the complainant's track, and in effect render impossible a connection with the western roads. The most serious inconvenience, it is held, will ensue to the management of the through freight and passenger business if the covenant be considered as above; all the plans for the use of the new passenger depot and its track accommodations will be deranged, and the complainants, in the management of their daily business, be put to unceasing annoyance.

THE STEUBENVILLE RAILWAY TUNNEL.

This case, which has been before the District Court of Allegheny, has recently been argued before the Supreme Court, in session at Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by virtue of the express power granted it in its charter, to build branch roads from the main line "to such convenient place or point in either of the counties into or through which the main line may pass, as the President and Directors may deem advantageous and suited to promote the convenience of the inhabitants thereof, and the interests of said Company," have undertaken to form a connection with the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railway, by the construction of a tunnel under Grant's Hill, from Washington to Try streets. To this the city authorities object, alleging that the Company have no power to do so and are not building the branch under their charter; that it is being built under an agreement with the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, or one of them, and that this fact makes the Pennsylvania Railroad Company subject to the power of the city under the charter of those companies; that the city had passed an ordinance giving the Railway Company the right to build the branch, which was not accepted, and that in fraud of the city's rights certain unnamed streets have been entered upon and obstructed.

The motion for a preliminary injunction on the part of the city to restrain the company from proceeding with their work, was argued before the District Court last fall, and the motion refused. The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court, and was argued on Thursday by Mr. White, City Solicitor, and T. Cuyler, Esq., for the Railway Company.

FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.--The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Female Bible Society was held in the Session Room of the First Presbyterian Church on the first day of February. Reports were submitted, showing the Society to be engaged in its appropriate sphere. $235 80 had been collected during the past year. A Board of Managers was elected, officers chosen, and meetings fixed for the first Wednesdays of May, August, November and February.

A list of managers is appended, and should any of them feel unable or unwilling to serve they will please notify the Secretary to that effect, and enclose their collector's books, so that their places may be filled at the next meeting, and the whole city canvassed.

Officers.--Mrs. Dr. Denniston, President; Mrs. Jas. Irvin, First Vice President; Mrs. Nath'l. Holmes, Second Vice President; Mrs. J. F. Grigg, Treasurer; Mrs. E. W. Cridlenden, Secretary.

Managers.--Mrs. James Laughlin, Mrs. J. B. Morgan, Mrs. Rowan, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Pears, Mrs. Sam. K. Rea, Mrs. Dalzell, Mrs. Capt. Irwin, Mrs. Ebbert, Mrs. J. B. Semple, Miss Patty Pears, Mrs. W. Semple, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Chislett, Mrs. Johns, Mrs. Wm. Frew, Miss Magee, Miss E. A. Laughlin, Miss Lizzie Arthurs, Miss Jane Laughlin, Miss K. Fahnestock, Miss Ralston, Miss S. Kerr, Miss Robertson, Miss Eliza Smith, Miss F. Brevil, Miss I. Tracer, Miss Orr, Miss Anna Jackson, Miss Rose Towner, Miss Denny.

FURLOUGH EXPIRED.--Capt. Joseph B. Zeigler, of company i, Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, who has been in this city for a few days on a leave of absence, left last evening to rejoin his regiment.

United States Christian Commission.

The Army Committee of Western Pennsylvania presents the following report of its operations for the month of January:

The following gentlemen have been commissioned as delegates to the

POTOMAC ARMY.

Rev. E. Small, Mercer, Pa.
Rev. G. W. Meehlin, Dayton, Pa.
Rev. S. M. Marshall, " "
Rev. J. C. Telford, Lebanon, Pa.
Rev. Sam'l Anderson, " "
Rev. J. S. Brownson, D. D., Washington, Pa.
Mr. John Wiley, " "

TO ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Rev. B. H. Blackwell, Evansville, Ind.
Mr. W. P. Montellus, Mifflinsburg, Pa.
Mr. B. C. Youngman, " "
Rev. James Given, Burrell, Pa.
Rev. J. F. Boyd, Connellsville, Pa.
Mr. Johnston Calhoun, Hookstown, Pa.

All communications relating to delegates should be addressed to

JOSEPH ALBREE,
No. 71 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Treasurer acknowledges the following contributions received during the month of January 1865:

Jan 2, United Churches, Bloody Run, Bedford co, Va.....$ 41 10
2, Contributions, Cherry Grove, Bedford co, Va.....31 00
2, Louisville Circuit, Erie, (M E) Conference.....11 20
2, Cross Creek Pres'an Church, Washington Co, Va.....25 00
3, Jefferson U P Church, Jefferson Co, Pa.....18 23
3, Sandy Society, R P Church, Salem, Jefferson Co, Pa.....9 00
3, U P Church, West, Greenville, Pa...81 90
4, Concord Pres Church, Claron Pres, Pa.....50 00
4, Callensburg Pres Church, Clarion, Pa.....11 85
4, Miss Annie K Moore, Carrolton, Pa.....2 00
4, Springfield U P Church, Irishtown, Mercer Co, Pa.....47 00
4, Tarentum U P Church.....55 00
4, L A Society, Clinton Church, Butler Co, Pa.....60 05
4, New Rehoboth Pres Church, Clarion Pres, Pa.....11 50
4, Pres Church, Clarion, Pa.....18 60
4, Rev Jas Montgomery, Clarion, Pa...10 00
4, Hopewell Church, Allegheny Co, Pa.....30 25
5, Pres Church, Monongahela City, Pa.....165 90
5, M E Church, Monongahela City, Pa.116 25
5, Parnassus Pres Church, Saltsburgh Pres, Pa.....22 00
5, S A S, Millersburgh, Iowa.....30 00
5, U P Church, Knoxville, Jefferson Co, Pa.....21 00
5, S A S, Knoxville, Jefferson Co, O.....5 60
5, U P Congregation, Leabanon, Columbiana county, Ohio.....18 00
5, Nellie's New York's present to soldiers, Connellsville.....8 00
6, Cottage Church, Ohio additional.....2 00
6, Scottsville U P Church, Beaver co Pa.....17 00
6, Racoon U P Church, Beaver co, Pa...16 50
6, U P Church, Frankfort Springs, Beaver co, Pa.....36 00
6, M P Church, Elizabeth, Pa.....11 60
7, Mrs Mary Ralston, State Lick, Pa...5 00
7, Mt Bethel S A S, Allegheny co, Pa...40 00
7, Lutheran Church, Wilmore, Pa.....20 00
9, Harlem and Simmons M E Church, Carrol co, Pa.....36 00
9, Pres O S Church, Wellsville, Ohio..20 00
9, Peter Creek U P Church, Washington co, Pa.....24 00
9, S A S, Taylorsville, Indiana co, Pa..28 10
9, S A S, Harbor Creek, Alley co Pa...19 00
9, U P Church, Cassville, Ohio.....17 75
10, Mrs J Campbell, Coultersville, Pa...5 00
10, Mrs Jane Coulter, do.....2 00
10, S A S, Mill Creek, Beaver co, Pa...11 00
10, Pres Church, New Castle, Pa.....86 50
11, Paris Three Springs Pres Church, Washington co, Pa.....35 20
11, Pres Church, Antrim, Ohio.....6 10
11, Pres Church, Burlingham, Ohio.....6 00
11, Mrs Thos Bell, Pittsburgh.....50 00
11, Ladies' C C, Chestnut Grove, Jefferson co, Ohio.....15 50
12, Army Corps Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland co, Pa.....10 00
12, Pres Church new Ilsgerstown, O...10 00
13, Public Schools, Penn tp, Alig co, Pa.....120 25
13, Christiana Trov, M E C, Brookville, Pa.....72 00
13, Pres Church, Spring Hill, Furnace, Fayette co, Pa.....31 00
13, Pres Church.....7 75
14, Second U P Church, Allegheny.....109 00
14, Smyrna U P Church, Ind co, Pa...10 00
16, Miss Barbara Diffenbaugh, Fayette Co, Pa.....3 00
16, Collection by Miss Margaret C Berry, Pleasant Ry, Bel co, O.....22 00
17, Pres Church, Unity, Mercer co, Pa...55 00
17, Muskingum and Tornaka, Refd Pres Church, O.....6 00
17, Lincoln Club, Zelinopole and Jackson tp, Pa.....20 00
18, C C, Washington, Pa.....7 00
18, Baptist Church, Brady's Bend.....15 00
18, Collected in neighborhood of Worth, Butler co, Pa.....33 00
19, M E Church, North Washington, Butler co, Pa.....40 00
19, School Dis, Adams tp, Butler co, Pa.....47 10
19, Union Prayer Meeting Second U P Church, Pittsburgh (for chapel tent).....400 00
20, Pres Church and Citizens, North Sewickly, Beaver co, Pa.....26 20
20, Dickey's School No. 7, Washington Tp., Westmoreland Co, Pa.....5 90
20, Presbyterian Church, Salem, Westmoreland Co., Pa, (additional).....55 00
21, Lost Creek Pres. Church, Juniata Co., Pa.....5 00
21, Friend of the C. C., Pittsburgh, to buy crocks.....45 00
21, Island Creek, Ohio, S. A. S.....27 60
23, Mt. Tabor, Pres. Church, Jefferson Co, Pa.....30 00
23, Mrs. M. M. Leasch, Brookville.....2 00
23, Beulah Pres. Church, Wilkinsburg, Penn'a.....6 00
23, S. A. S., Marcer Co., Pa., collected by Mrs. Danna, &c., and Miss Rodgers.....80 00
26, S. A. S., Beaezer, Indiana Co., Pa...12 75
24, David Graham, Rock Run, Ill.....2 50
24, U. P. Church, Bethel, Lawrence Co., Penn'a.....63 00
24, U. P. Church, Shenango, Lawrence Co., Pa.....12 10
24, M. E. Church, New Comerstown, O.27 00
24, District School No. 2, Clinton Tp., Butler Co., Pa.....9 00
24, District School No. 3, Clinton Tp., Butler Co., Pa.....3 70
24, District School No. 4, Clinton Tp., Butler Co., Pa.....4 00
24, District School No. 6, Clinton Tp., Butler Co., Pa.....3 42
25, Samuel Allen and others, Mercer Co., Pa.....4 50
26, S. A. S., Muddy Creek Pres. Church, Butler Co., Pa.....14 35
26, L. C. C. of Sewickgreen Church.....18 00
26, Pres. Church, Pulaski, Lawrence Co., Pa.....20 65
27, Ebenezer Chapel, M. E. Church.....22 25
27, Pres. Church, Butler, L. C. C.....10 00
27, S A S Monroeville, Alley co, Pa, E Courtney.....4 00
27, S A S Monroeville, Alley co, Pa, E J Aber.....10 50
27, S A S Monroeville, Alley co, Pa, Miss Donaldson.....1 50
27, S A S Monroeville, Alley co, Pa, Miss S E Paton.....8 25
27, Crow-Roads Church.....22 10
28, U P Church, Piney Fork.....18 00
30, Juvenile S A S, Merritstown, Fayette co, Pa.....150 00
31, U P Church, West Newton.....31 00
31, Jas Hall, North Washington, Butler co, Pa.....5 00
31, S A S, Elizabeth.....90 00
31, S A S, Millersburg, Iowa co, Iowa...15 50
31, U P Church, Sloan's Valley, Belmont Co, O.....19 50
31, Church, Frankfort, Beaver co, Pa...17 00

Total receipts Jan, 1865.....$3,940 97
Amount previously reported.....115,387 56
$119,328 53

CORRECTION.

Dec 6, Second Pres Church, Pittsburgh, (printed Ind Pres Ch before).....$351 05

The following contributions of hospital stores have been received during the month of January:

2 boxes hospital stores, 1 box onions and 1 barrel dried fruit, from Harlem and Simmons Society, M. E. Church, Carroll county, Ohio.
1 box clothing, from Ladies' Aid Society, Poke Run congregation, Westmoreland county, Pa.
1 box clothing from loyal ladies of Stewart's Run, Venango county, Pa.
1 box clothing, 1 keg kraut and 1 keg apple butter, from Mount Pleasant Soldiers' Aid Society.
1 box clothing from Darlington Soldiers' Aid Society, Beaver county, Pa.
1 box clothing from Soldiers' Aid Society, Wellsville, Ohio.
2 barrels kraut and 1 barrel pickles from Ladies' Christian Commission, New Stanton, Westmoreland county, Pa.
1 box clothing from Ladies' Aid Society, New Texas, Allegheny county, Pa.
1 barrel dried fruit, 1 box onions and 1 box canned fruit from Soldiers' Aid Society, Utah, Pa.
1 box hospital stores, 3 kegs apple butter and 1 keg pickles from Ladies' Aid Society of Washington, Pa.
10 kegs apple butter from Ladies' Aid Society of Venice, Washington county, Pa.
1 box hospital stores, from Miss Maggie J. Crauty and Miss Amanda J. Pasco, Bellair, O.
1 barrel hospital stores, from Pleasant Valley Presbyterian Congregation, Butler co., Pa.
2 boxes and 2 barrels hospital stores, from members of Unity Presbyterian Church in Latrobe and vicinity.
1 barrel apple butter, from Rostraver Soldiers' Aid Society, Westmoreland co., Pa.
1 box hospital stores, from Ladies' Aid Society, Shaler, Beaver co., Pa.
2 boxes hospital stores, from Soldiers' Aid Society of Canfield, Mahoning co., O.
2 boxes hospital stores and 1 bag dried apples, from the neighborhood of North Butler County Church.
1 box hospital stores, from Soldiers' Aid Society of Pleasant Unity.
3 boxes hospital stores, from Ladies' Aid Society of Muddy Creek Presbyterian Church, Butler county, Pa., keg kraut.
1 box hospital stores and 8 kegs apple butter, from Ladies' Aid Society of Buffalo Township, Washington county, Pa.
5 boxes hospital stores and 3 kegs apple butter, from Ladies' C. C., of Washington, Pa.
2 boxes hospital stores and 2 kegs pickles, from Christian Commission, Salem, O.
1 box hospital stores, from Aid Society No. 1, Wellsville, O.
4 kegs, 1 barrel and 1 box hospital stores, from Soldiers' Aid Society, Berlin, Holmes county, O.
1 box hospital stores, from Rochester Ladies' Aid Society.
2 boxes hospital stores and 2 kegs apple butter, from Ladies' Christian Commission, Washington, Pa.
1 box reading matter, from C. W. Swartz, Marlborough, O.
1 barrel dried fruit and 1 box clothing, from ladies of Pennsville and vicinity, Fayette county, Pa.
2 boxes hospital stores, 2 kegs apple butter, from Ladies' Aid Society, Washington, Pa.
3 barrels dried apples, from James F. Scott, Pulaski, Lawrence county, Pa.
1 box of reading matter, from the Soldiers' Lady Friends, of Clinton, Allegheny county, Pa.
1 box hospital stores, from Soldiers' Aid Society, White township, Indiana county, Pa.
1 box hospital stores, from Eliza Folk.
1 box clothing, from Elizabeth Ladies' Aid Society, Allegheny county, Pa.
1 box hospital stores from the Deer Creek Soldiers' Aid Society, Lawrence county, Pa.
2 boxes hospital stores from the Jackson Soldiers' Aid Society.
1 box hospital stores from South Girard Soldiers' Aid Society, Erie county, Pa.
1 box hospital stores from Soldiers' Aid Society Apollo, Armstrong county, Pa.
1 box hospital stores from Soldiers' Aid Society of Richland, Hampton and Pine townships.
325 magazines from A. M. Wallingford.
2 housewives from a friend.

Also, contributions of books, papers and muslin from Miss M. Moorhead, Mrs. W. R. Murphy, Ladies of Venice, Mary S. Larimer, Mrs. Mary Wilkinson, Miss Ellen Murdock, Miss Kate Acker, Mrs. M. Cutcheon, Mrs. John A. Caughey, Rev. W. D. Howard, A. J. Burgess, Miss Martha Jones, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. S. Love, 1 bushel onions; Mrs. C. Norris, 1 bushel dried apples; J. Shanon, 1 bushel do; 1 package clothing from Samuel and Ann Sickman, California, Pa.

The following articles have been forwarded and distributed to our armies during the past month:

Flannel shirts	1,094
Flannel drawers, pairs	867
Socks, pairs	1,181
Mittens, pairs	192
Slippers, pairs	89
Handkerchiefs	778
Rolls of bandages	409
Rolls of muslin	182
Housewives	127
Arm slings	497
Blankets	36
Sheets	60
Towels	62
Pillows	168
Dressing gowns	34
Weekly papers, pages	249,008
Magazines	1,437
Small soldiers' books	5,140
Large soldiers' books	225
Dried fruit, pounds	2,361
Fruit in cans	308
Butter, pounds	271
Apple butter, gallons	240
Apples, barrels	12
Kraut, barrels	6
Porter, barrels	2
Wine, gallons	5
Whisky, gallons	10
Brandy, gallons	7
Pickles, gallons	74
Onions, barrels	8
Tea, pounds	10
Cheese	1
Oysters, cans	18
Cutlshes, pairs	147
Writing paper, reams	19
Envelopes	14,700
Cards	240

Also, 3 large chapel tents, 2 to the Army of the Potomac and 1 to Cumberland Hospital, Nashville.

Contributions of flannel undershirting, woolen socks, and muslin rags and bandages are especially needed at present.

Send contributions of stores to W. P. Weyman, No. 78 Smithfield street, and cash to W. Frew, No. — Wood street.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS,

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing Gas, will be attended with danger; but the use, either, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe. If an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge, persons are daily exposed unnecessarily, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of either, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 274 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $35, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Engagement for a few nights only of the popular actor, MR. J. STOCK, and his talented daughter, MISS COULDOCK.

THIS EVENING, the original and domestic drama of H. T. CRAVEN, Esq., entitled

THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

Peter Probity, aged sixty.....Mr. Couldock,
Grace Emery.....Miss Couldock,
The entire Company in the cast.
Dance.....Mrs. Sylvester.
To conclude with
MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
Penn street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

This evening, the beautiful
MISS JULIA CHRISTINE,
The bewitching
ADELAIDE NIXON,
The handsome
EVELINE LEHMAN,
The wonderful
KINCADE FAMILY,
THIRTY OTHER PERFORMERS!
In a PROGRAMME NEVER EQUALLED IN PITTSBURGH.

FREED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Athenæum--Liberty street.

Unequalled attraction! Continued triumph of the charming
WENNER SISTERS,
Assisted by L. J. Donnelly's splendid Ballet Troupe, consisting of twenty beautiful ladies.
JENNIE ALLEN and HARRY CLIFFORD in a new farce.
The great Ethiopian Troupe in new acts every night, Thursday, Feb. 16, its first appearance of
Mr. FRANK DRAW.
First appearance of the versatile actor, Mr. J. C. CLOUD, in the splendid drama of the
Felon's Death.

CONCERT HALL.
POSITIVELY THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 13th, 14th and 15th.
The ORIGINAL and ONLY
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
TWENTY ESTABLISHED ARTISTS in the Ethiopian Profession, and the world renowned Comedian,
GEORGE CHRISTY.
J. W. RAYNOR, - - MANAGER.

The resources of the Christy's are superior to any Minstrel organization in existence, which enable them to present in a superb manner all the Humors and Oddities of Southern Plantation Life, in all its Broad, Original and Mirthful Phases.

All the great Farces, Mixtravaganzas, Burlesques, &c. &c., which have made the name of Christy's Minstrels as familiar as household words, will be produced during the engagement here.

Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.
feb-6-1 H. BURRIDGE, Agent.

MASONIC HALL,
Wednesday Evening, Feb. 15th,
And three following nights.
Artemus Ward among the Mormons,

And Overland Trip from California and Salt Lake City. Illustrated with Colossal Paintings of Mormon Homes and Mormon People. All of which will be conversationally described by the great Humorist,
ARTEMUS WARD.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cts. Office open for the sale of tickets on the day of exhibition, from 10 until 4 o'clock.

1 box cabbage, 1 keg kraut and 1 keg apple butter, from Mount Pleasant Soldiers' Aid Society.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. feb23-y

JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURER OF
IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,
For sinking
OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

WELL BORERS
furnished at
Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VISES,	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES,	NAILS, &c.

ROPE, LEATHER AND
Gum Belting, &c.,
All of which I have constantly in store. Jan25-3m

J. C. TILTON,
31 Fifth street,
DEALER IN
DUCK CREEK OIL LANDS,
312 acres now for sale. n6

SHINGLES—
100,000 for sale by
nov14-d BALDWIN & BIDWELL.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.
HUGUS & HACKE
Have Determined
Great Closing out Sale of Dry Goods,
Corner of Market and Fifth Streets,
TO CLOSE OUT THEIR ENTIRE COMPLETE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF WINTER DRY GOODS AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $2 50, for $1 25. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $2 50, for $1 75. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $1 75, for $1 25. FRENCH MERINOS, worth $2 00, for $2 00. SUPERFINE 5-4 WOOL DE LAINES worth $1 75, for $1 25. A GREAT BARGAIN. MERINO PLAIDS, formerly sold at $1 50, for $1 00. MERINO PLAIDS, sold at $2 00, for $1 50. POPLIN and ALPACA PLAIDS, sold at $1 75 and $2 50, for $1 25 and $1 75. BEAUTIFUL STYLES DARK FIGURED FRENCH MERINOS, reduced from $2 00 to $1 37½.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW REPS, POPLINS, GRASHMERES, COBURGS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, AND DRESS GOODS GENERALLY, SELLING AT A FABULOUS REDUCTION. BALMORAL SKIRTS, THE BEST STOCK EVER OFFERED, FROM $4 00 to $10 00. NEWEST STYLES DOUBLE SHAWLS, SOLD AT $18 00, REDUCED TO $10 00. THESE ARE THE LARGEST AND FINEST MANUFACTURED.

REAL WOOL AND SILK BROCHE SHAWLS, for $5, worth $10 00.

OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT COST. PURCHASERS MAY RELY ON THESE GOODS BEING SOLD AS REPRESENTED.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Cor. Market and Fifth.
jan7-1m

DRY GOODS
MUST BE CLOSED OUT,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

WINTER DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
WINTER SHAWLS.
WINTER CLOAKS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS selling at last year's prices.
HOOP SKIRTS.

Having determined to close out my present stock of Goods, the price of everything has been reduced.

SOME GOODS BELOW COST,

and will continue to sell at this rate for THIRTY DAYS. Call and see. fe1

GREAT BARGAINS
IN NEW
DRY GOODS,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
Market street.

ALL BEST PRINTS 8½ cents.
FAST COLORS at 25 cents.
BROWN MUSLINS 25 cents.
BLEACH MUSLINS 25 cents.

DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS and SHAWLS, selling at a tremendous reduction.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING.
for
THE VERY LATEST
AND
Lowest Prices for
Dimity Bands, Cambric Edging,
Hamburg Trimming and Skirting,
Point Lace Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs and Capes,
Linen Handkerchiefs in all grades,
Linen Cuffs and Collars,
Lace Veils, Thread Veils, Thread and Point Barbes,
Sash Ribbons, Head Nets, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, Stockings and Gloves, Bead Gimps and Ornaments, Velvet Ribbons, and other desirable goods
AT RETAIL.

KID GLOVES, in white and light colors, for evening, just opened.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs,
Well stocked with a general variety of Notions, Hosiery and Fancy Goods.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market street.
fes

WILL BE CLOSED OUT CHEAP,
AT WHOLESALE,
HOODS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
UNDERSHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
WOOLEN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
WINTER GLOVES, &c., at
T. T. MYLER & CO.'S,
62 WOOD STREET,
jan Corner of Fourth.

KNIT WOOLEN GOODS.
HOODS,
NUBIAS,
BREAKFAST SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
SKATING CAPS, &c.
From New York Auction.
CHEAP,
R. H. PALMER,
84 Wood street.
fe29

GLOVES AND MITTENS.
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
Gloves and Mittens,
In full stock, at
R. H. PALMER'S,
no28 84 Wood street.

W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery,
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes,
A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.
STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
sel-1y

CHARLES HAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut West side.
de16-1 PHILADELPHIA, PA

REFINED SUGARS.
50 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, etc.
For sale by GEO. E. JONES & CO.,
ja26 141 Water street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
FOR RENT.—IN THE FLOURISHing village of Bellevernon, on the Monongahela river, in Fayette county, the well known
MANSION HOUSE
of the late Solomon Speer. The premises are beautifully situated near the wharf, and well calculated for for many years. The patronage of the town alone is sufficient to guarantee it as a safe enterprise. The well of water is at the door. A good garden with fruit trees, and everything necessary to render its desirable property. The stabling is new, and sufficient for the accommodation of forty or fifty horses. This property will be rented for one or a number of years. For terms, address
L. M. SPEER,
Bellevernon, Pa.

WYANDOTTE LOTS AND LANDS FOR SALE.—Six Frame Houses, also One Thousand Lots of all classes, from the Levee to Twelfth street, and Lands on the south side of the town. Now is the time to get bargains while real estate is low, and anticipate the great and rapid advance when mustick place soon, in consequence of the COMPLETION FROM WYANDOTTE (and from it) to Atchison, Kansas, of the Great Union Pacific Railroad. Also, the certainty at no distant day, of our connection by Parkville with the N. & St. Joe R. R. and shipping point on the Missouri river, for the products of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico.

The subscriber intends to go into the oil basin as in Pennsylvania, and if he does will locate all new. Apply person ly or by letter to
JOHN McALPINE,
Wyandotte, Kansas

February 2, 1865.

N. B. All persons entitled to deeds from the Wyandotte City Company, had better forward their Certificates immediately, (else they may never get them).
JOHN McALPINE,
Trustee Wyandotte City Co.
fe11-4t

A NEAT HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Situate on Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite the residence of Saml. McCracken, Esq. Lot 20 feet front by 130 feet deep. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.
fe11

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY
FOR SALE.—Consisting of two neat 2½ story dwellings, furnished throughout, and one frame dwelling, on corner of Rose and Fourth sts. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.

VALUABLE OIL LANDS
FOR SALE.
FIFTY FIVE ACRES on the Muskingum River, near McConnellsville. Shipping facilities. Two tracts of Oil Land in the Muskingum Valley. For particulars, inquire of
ROBERT WRAY, JR.,
No. 4 Hand street.
fe9-9t

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK TENEMENTS on Cherry Alley, between Second and Third, in the city of Pittsburgh. Will be sold separately or together. Inquire of
WM. M. BRINS,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

COUNTRY HOUSES FOR SALE.
A large FRAME COTTAGE BUILT TWO-STORY HOUSE, with twelve Rooms and two acres of ground, handsomely improved.

Also, a Brick Cottage with seven rooms and one acre of ground. Located at Evergreen Hamlet, Ross Township. Possession immediately. Inquire of
WM. M. BRINS,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS COTTAGE on Coal Hill, late the residence of Dr. Robert A. Wilson, deceased, conveniently constructed and beautifully located, commanding a splendid view of the rivers and the two cities.

Also, a two story brick Dwelling on Third street, in the city of Pittsburgh.

Also, a two story brick Dwelling on Third street, in the city of Allegheny, now occupied by Capt. Mound Alley, being lot No. 4 in Cassatt's Plan. Inquire of
WM. M. BRINS,
fe2-1m 137 Fourth street.

FOURTH WARD ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY.

We are authorized to sell the lot, situated on the East side of Goodrich street, at its intersection with the Pennsylvania road, in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny City, on which there are

FOUR BRICK HOUSES,

two of which are three-story, containing five rooms each, and two are two-story, containing four rooms each. Will be sold on EASY TERMS, or TRADED FOR GOOD OIL STOCKS.
STEEL & BAILEY,
fe2 Wilkins Hall.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, dated the 21st day of January, A. D. 1865, the undersigned will expose at public sale on Saturday, February 25, 1865, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Mount Hooton House, on the north side of the Diamond, a lot or piece of ground adjoining the Borough of Birmingham, in the county of Allegheny, containing in front on the plan of lots laid out by the said Rev. Michael O'Connor, near the Borough aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the Ohio road adjoining property of J. Duncan, thence running along said road in a southwardly direction 70 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning—being the same lot or piece of ground conve

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 7-30s, convertible bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 7-30 Three-Years.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin. **Stocks and Bonds of every description** BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

G. A. ENDLEY, Pres. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS, FEB. 14, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Askd.
U. S. 5-20s		104 00
Do. Certificates	98 25	
Connellsville 6s	80 00	85 00
Allegheny Insurance		27 00
Exchange Bank	79 00	
Merchants' & Manufacturers'		80 00
Fourth National	155 00	
Oil Basin		9 50
Oil Creek & Cherry Run	5 00	
Cherry Run Central	2 00	
Cherry Run & Pit Hole		1 00
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia		2 00
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh		1 60
Rose		1 60
Mingo Coal		15 00
Monongahela Navigation		46 00
Banner		1 00
Monongahela Savings Bank		50 00
2d Ward Allegheny Bounty Bnds		99 00
1st do do do		90 00
South Pittsburgh do do		90 00

TUESDAY, Feb. 14—P. M.

The People's Stock Exchange this evening was, as usual, alive with operators in Oil stocks. No other kind of securities seem to possess any interest. There was close skirmishing between the "bulls" and "bears" to-night, and it was generally thought that the former prevailed to a limited extent. Oil Creek & Cherry Run was tossed up a good deal, and a few hundred shares changed hands at the big advance. Ritchie is active, and advanced from 4 to 5, Steel Well, or the "Steel Trap"—the big "fancy"—sold down to $60. Tarr, Story & Cherry Run was the liveliest on the list, and on the advance. The sales this evening were heavy, and are given below:

200	Shares	Cherry Run & Blood Farm	$1 00
250	do	Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 88
700	do	do do	1 85
100	do	do do	1 88
500	do	Cherry Run and Pitt Hole	98
200	do	do do	99
250	do	Culbertson Run	1 00
100	do	Federal	1 20
100	do	do	1 20
300	do	do	1 20
100	do	Oil Creek and Cherry Run	5 50
50	do	do do	5 50
200	do	do do	5 50
40	do	do do	5 50
100	do	do do	5 50
100	do	Phillips	3 60
100	do	do	3 60
100	do	do	3 60
100	do	Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	2 05
200	do	do do	2 06
400	do	Ritchie	5 00
200	do	do	1 08
1000	do	do	1 08
1000	do	do	1 08
500	do	Stella	55
300	do	do	55
1	do	Steel Well	75 00
1	do	do	65 00
1	do	do	65 00
1	do	do	65 00
1	do	do	60 00
1	do	do	60 00
200	do	Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 07
200	do	do do	1 07
1000	do	do do	1 07
500	do	do do	1 07
300	do	do do	1 07
500	do	do do	1 07
150	do	do do	1 07
200	do	do do	1 07
100	do	do do	1 07
100	do	do do	1 07
100	do	do do	1 07
100	do	Whitely Creek	1 50
200	do	do do	1 30
250	do	Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 58

—The closing "bids" and "offerings" on the regular calling of the list, are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mineo Coal		15 00
Coal Bluff	1 30	1 50
Acme		15 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh		10 00
Dalzell	90	1 00
Blood Farm and Ohio Pet		1 90
Caldwell, of Phila		1 00
Central Basin	1 03	1 04
Cherry Run Central	2 25	2 30
Columbia	79 00	$2 00
Dalzell	8 25	9 00
Duck Creek	24 00	26 00
Etna Oil and Mining		85
Egbert	2 50	
Eldorado		2 00
Fleming and Blood	3 20	3 50
Fuller Reserve		4 00
Hemlock		4 00
Horse Neck	85	1 00
Linden	4 80	
Meadow	90	1 00
Merchants'	47	57
McAboy Cherry Run	75	1 00
Monongahela		90
National, of Pittsburgh		1 00
National Refining and Storing		10 10
New York and West Virginia		75
Nonpareil		50
Ohio Valley	1 30	1 55
Oil Basin, of Phila		10 00
Paxton	2 00	2 15
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	2 00	2 20
Revenue	1 05	1 80
Rose	1 80	
Rynd Farm	4 95	5 15
Star Wells	1 05	1 05
Tack Petroleum, of New York	3 80	4 00
Union Lubric		1 00
Venango Central	2 95	3 20
West Virginia, Pittsburgh		2 10

—At McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, this evening, there were a few transactions:

10	shares	Exchange Bank	$81 50
20	do	Bank of Pittsburgh	72 00
1	do	M. & M. Bank	74 50
30	do	Rose	1 50
50	do	Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 05

—The Excelsior Oil Company, of Philadelphia, have a fine show in one of their wells going down and prospects on the company's farm are encouraging. Their property is on the river, five miles below Franklin, opposite the mouth of East Sandy creek. Prospecting below this point will be pushed vigorously forward in the spring, and good results are anticipated.

—The languid condition of the Philadelphia oil stock market may be improved by the opening of a new public stock exchange, which commenced business on Monday morning. The business hours will be from ten to five o'clock, commencing earlier and continuing later than does the old board. This is to be the popular wing of the stock market; the entrance fee is much less, and the admission to membership is not obstructed by the aristocratic notions which have grown up in the old board. The greater part of the trade in oil stocks will probably be done at the new hall.

—Several new oil companies now being organized in Philadelphia are meeting with moderate success, but subscribers are more careful than they were a few weeks since. Very considerable attention is now being paid to the territory watered by the East Sandy, to which we referred some time since. We understand that most of the land bordering on the stream has been taken up for development in the spring, and the indications are said to be of such a character as to warrant the conviction that it will be one of the most productive and profitable localities in the Allegheny district.

—The Cleveland Stock Exchange, which has been recently organized, have adopted a set of rules and regulations. We notice among them the following:

"Stocks, Bonds and Gold sold, seller three, may be delivered, without previous notice, any time during the three days following, at the option of the seller. Purchases made, buyer three, may be called for, without previous notice, at any time during the three days, at the option of the buyer. These contracts draw no interest.

"Seller's option, for a period longer than three days, require one day's notice previous to delivery. Corresponding buyer's options also require one day's notice when called. Notice in both cases to be given by two o'clock p. m. These contracts draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum."

—The Cincinnati Money market retains its close features as decidedly as ever, making cash transactions among speculators quite the exception, and causing no little inconvenience to some branches of mercantile business, as well as augmenting the distress of contractors. Vouchers are heavy at 8@9c. off, for dates since the 1st of January, 5@7c. off for those which are older.

The Mills in Lowell.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* says:

Middling cotton has been purchased eighty-two cents. If any of our mills had been stocked with a full supply of cotton when it fell from its highest point this sum, enough of the capital would have been swept out of existence by the fall to cripple the works, to say nothing of the loss to stockholders in dividends. No such loss has come upon any manufacturing corporation in our city, but each one is now able to resume work with an undiminished capital, and works more complete than ever before.

Lowell has not, in fact, suffered to any great or serious extent. It is true that some of the cotton mills have stopped manufacturing for a longer or shorter time, but not without improving their means and capacity to manufacture. The woolen mills have been in constant operation as they never were before. Several have furnished steady employment to a large number of hands, and the manufacture goes on to an immense amount. Some of the cotton mills have changed part of their works to woolen, and are now starting up their machinery.

St. Louis Hemp Market.

Holders of hemp are asking stiff prices, but we hear of few sales to-day. There is some inquiry, and some looking at lots. Sales of 72 bales strictly prime undressed at $16@; 39 do do at $162, and a small lot of three bales undressed at $150 per ton.

Cincinnati Whisky Market.

Whisky was generally neglected. It was easily to be had at $2 18, and in some cases it is said at $2 15 would not induce free purchases.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, February 15, 1865.

BUSINESS—The market was dull in all its various departments. The receipts of produce continues very light. The weather, for some days, has been the coldest of the season, but yesterday it moderated. Navigation remains suspended—boats not deeming it prudent to venture out at the present time. The demand for leading articles continues limited, and purchasers take hold very sparingly. They seem to be waiting to see what will turn up—whether prices will advance or decline—on the opening of the spring trade. Our wholesale dealers have made extensive preparations for the spring opening, and have decided to offer country merchants goods at figures so low that their interest would be advanced by purchasing here in preference to going further east. Give them a call and you can judge for yourselves. On the landing a moderate amount of activity was perceptible, boats are still receiving freight and have an abiding faith that navigation will soon be resumed, when they can proceed on their way rejoicing. Among those to leave when the ice is removed are the following:—Olive, Columbia W. H. Osborn and Deer Lodge, for St. Louis; Argonaut No. 2, Kenton, Yorktown and Gaddon, for Cincinnati; Pilgrim and Armadilla, for Nashville. Among the sales we note as follows:

FEED—The market was steady, with a fair local demand. Sales of 4 tons middlings at $2 60 ₱ cwt.; 4 tons screened at $2 15 ₱ cwt. Bran was unchanged.

HOMINY—The market was quiet. We note sales in a small way at $12 00 ₱ bbl.

WHISKY—The market has been quiet for some time past, sales being confined to small parcels of city trade at $2 25 ₱ gallon.

CHEESE—Was in steady demand. Sales of 43 boxes W. R. at 21@23c, as per quality.

EGGS—The demand was in advance of the supply. Holders were firm, with sales of 4 bbls at 38@40c.

GRAIN—The market was quiet, owing principally to light receipts. Among the sales were as follows: Oats—Sales of 600 bushels in lots at 90c, from store. Some dealers were asking an advance, but we heard of no sales above what we have noted. Corn firm, with more buyers. Sales of 250 bushels on track at $1 38. Sales were made to-arrive at $1 40. Wheat—The market was steady. Sales were made at various prices, mostly on private terms, which, being interpreted, means below the quoted rates. The nominal rates were, red $2 10, white $2 15@2 20. Barley dull at $1 50 ₱ bushel for spring and fall.

HAY—The receipts were larger than the previous day. At the scales 19 loads were disposed of at $40@42. Sales of baled at $38@40 per ton.

FLOUR—The market has presented no new features for some days past. The receipts were limited and so was the demand. Among the sales were: Extra Family—100 bbls choice at $10 87@11; 65 bbls do at $10 75; 100 bbls from Spring wheat at $10 50@10 65; 75 bbls, a good article, at $10 90; 50 do at $10 85 per bbl.

BUTTER—The demand is large for home purposes. Prices have undergone no change. We note sales: Shoulders—4,000 lbs at 21c; sides, ribbed —1,500 lbs at 22½c; 1,000 lbs do, clear, at 15c; sugar-cured hams—3,000 lbs at 24c.

LARD—Was not much inquired for. Sales 10 bbls city rendered at 24c; 6 do country at 23c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was not active. We note sales 10 tierces sugar-cured at 21c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pittsburgh F. W. & C. R. R.—Watt & W, 100 bbls flour; D Wallace, 175 sks corn; Colonel Cross, 960 sks oats; Knox & McK, 48 sks middlings, 150 do do; M Cooper, 30 do; 2 hhds brooms; Godfrey & I, 6 sks rags; Head & M, 2 pkgs mds; Stewart & Co, 22 doz brooms; Bingham, S & Co, 100 bbls flour; J Rhodes, 665 sks barley; D McClurg, 32 bbls flour.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—J S Leggett & Co, 150 bags wheat; Pennock & Co, 6 bbls oil; Nimick & Co., 20 tons metal; Shoemaker & Co, 200 bbls flour; Cook & Co, 3 pkgs C Eberhardt; 1 do barley; J Cuthbert, 1 keg clay, 1 do brick; Pittsburgh Paper Company, 43 rolls paper; R Taylor, 50 bxs ware; R Watt, 20 bbls grs; 4 pkgs do; 1 Ritchie, 1 car staves.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, O & B, 1 cariron; W P Beck & Co, 1 car salt; Bingham & Co, 50 bgs oats; J Caldwell, 18 bgs corn and meal; J W Logan, 54 sks corn; G Vaughn, 21 do do; Liggett & Co, 50 sks wheat; C Lee, Sr., 40 sks oats.

The Lumber Trade of Toledo.

As we predicted several months since, the lumber trade of Toledo for 1864 exhibits a large increase over former years, and also shows that as a point for black walnut lumber, Toledo leads all others in the country. According to the statement published in our Eastern papers some weeks since, Toledo furnishes more than one-half of the black walnut lumber received at the leading Eastern markets.

The receipts of black walnut lumber, from all sources, during the year 1864, reached nearly 29,000,000 feet. Of this amount there was shipped

To Buffalo	23,428,423 feet.
To Ogdensburg	2,853,990 "
To Boston, Mass., (direct)	280,000 "
To New York City, (direct)	132,040 "
To Sandusky	110,000 "
To Kingston, C. W	17,000 "
Total	26,750,3.3 "

Of Pine Lumber, Lath and Shingles, there were received by lake:

	Pine.	Lath.	Shingles.
April	3,709,000	923,000	2,347,000
May	5,878,000	1,666,000	1,058,000
June	6,862,000	2,423,000	2,423,000
July	9,000,000	2,081,000	2,081,000
August	9,160,000	3,257,000	3,257,000
September	8,868,000	2,298,000	2,298,000
October	7,422,000	1,472,000	1,472,000
November	7,884,000	1,865,000	1,865,000
Total, 1864	55,709,200	15,225,000	18,149,000

The shipments of these articles by the Dayton and Michigan Railroad and canal during the year, were:

	Lumber ft.	Lath.	Shingles.
Dayton & M R R	13,223,388	1,385,650	8,267,275
Canal	27,481,312	4,925,000	8,781,000
Total	40,654,650	6,860,650	17,048,275

The shipments by the Toledo & Wabash and Michigan Southern Roads were considerable, but we have not the figures.

Pork Packing in Quincy.

The *Whig* says: We have been furnished by J. M. Smith, with the following statement of the number of hogs packed at this point this season, which can be relied upon as correct:

	No. hogs.	Av. weight.
Rawson & Redman	15,495	176
E. Wells	10,045	188
Wells Smith & Co	6,147	202
Keenan, Brother & Co	6,063	180
C & J Adams	4,339	180
R H Foster & Co	2,578	177
Graham & Co	3,231	190
C M Pomeroy & Co	1,500	175
Total	49,896	

The number packed in 1862-63 were as follows:

	No. hogs.	Av. weight.
Names of firms.		
J. M Rawlins & Co	9,017	190
Edward Wells	15,277	190
Keenan & Brother	15,500	180
C & J Adams	11,307	190
C M Pomeroy & Co	6,250	200
R H Foster	4,683	220
J M Smith	3,516	190
Total	76,150	

This not only shows a decrease in the average weight of the crop every year since 1860, but also shows a falling off of the product of 1864 of nearly half of the former season of 15,989 hogs as well as 26,277 this season from the number packed last year. As there will be a falling off in the hog product of at least a million and a half in the whole country, we see no reason why it should not reach a higher figure than it has yet attained. The number packed here, although small, is not behind the average of other places.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, February 15, 1865.

BUSINESS—We have nothing new to note in regard to trade generally, the demand being entirely local. The stock in first hands is being daily reduced from 300 to 500 barrels per day. This reduction will soon exhaust the supply on hand, whilst we have no means of replenishing refiners with the raw material until navigation is resumed on the Allegheny, that being our only means of communication to the oil regions. Whilst there is a large amount of oil at the wells and Oil City waiting shipment, there it must remain until the weather moderates. The demand at the wells continues active. Buyers were plenty at the late advance. The supply of crude and refined in the Eastern markets is said to be very light as compared with previous seasons. The market was dull, dealers manifesting no disposition to operate to any extent. The foreign demand has fallen off. This, together with the decline in gold, has made Eastern buyers cautious; in fact, they are no doubt waiting to see how the crude market will open in Pittsburgh and the oil regions, when the river becomes navigable. In our own market *dullness* only feebly expresses the true state of affairs. The oil brokers take matters easily. They meet at their office daily talk about what they have done; what fine speculations they have lost by not pitching in, tell how certain persons would have made fortunes if they had only followed their advice. Thus they pass their time, and finally, after reading the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, they go home wiser, if not better, men; retire to rest and dream of the resumption of navigation to Oil City, and of striking a five hundred barrel well. 'Great country this;"

CRUDE OIL—The market was inactive; prices were unchanged; we note a sale of Smith Ferry oil, at 42c, packages returned; this was seven cents per gallon above the rates for Oil City Oil.

REFINED OIL—The market was quiet; there was considerable enquiry on eastern account; offers were made by telegraph for 3,500 bbls; the parties had not come to terms up to last evening; the offer was 83c for refined, delivered in Philadelphia. The only operations were two 50 barrel lots for Baltimore, at 83@84c for refined.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R

GOING EAST.

W P Logan, 57 barrels crude, for Philadelphia.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

Railroad speculation was quite active this morning, and there was a sharp rally throughout. The market was quite excited and a large business was transacted. The features of the Stock Exchange were New York Central, Erie, Reading and Pittsburgh. Purchases were largely on account of leading operators. The movements continue firm. Railroad bonds and bank shares were generally active. Coal and miscellaneous list generally strong. Gold speculation firmer. A report was circulated that the Confederate Congress had authorized the arming of two hundred thousand negroes. Money continues easy at 6 ₱ ct. Foreign exchange dull.

Pennsylvania stocks active; Cherry Run, 99; Germania, 98; Manhattan, 58. Reduced first, at $5 75; Tack, 400 shs, at $25 75; Knickerbocker, 112. Crude Petroleum steady, with sales of 1,200 bbls on the spot at 53c. Refined, in bond, 65@68c; free, 87c.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Exchange, Gold was 2?8; Old 5-20's, 104; New York Central, 97½; Erie, 78¾; Hudson, 108¾; Reading, 117½; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 68¾; Illinois Central, 130; Pittsburgh, 80¼; Rock Island, 96; Northwestern, 35¾; do preferred, 66¾; Fort Wayne, 99; Cumberland, 54; Quicksilver, 56; Mariposa, 18¾. Stocks firm. Gold strong on call, but subsequently sold down to 206¾.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

Gold dull but steady. There is no speculative movement, and very little demand for importers. The price opened at 207¼, went up to 208¾, and dropped again to 207½.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

The current prices for the week at all the markets were:

BEEF CATTLE	1st qual., ₱ cwt	$24 00	@28 00
	Fair to good qual	19 00	@23 00
	Common	15 00	@19 00
	Inferior	10 00	@14 00
Cows & CALVES	1st quality	60 00	@75 00
	Ordinary	45 00	@55 00
	Common	30 00	@40 00
	Inferior	25 00	@40 00
VEAL CALVES	1st quality ₱ lb	14	@15 c.
	Ordinary	12½	@13½c.
	Common	11	@12½c.
	Inferior	11	@11½c.
SHEEP & LAMBS	Extras, ₱ head	15 00	@25 00
	Prime	10 00	@14 00
	Ordinary	9 00	@10 00
	Common	8 00	@ 9 00
	Inferior	6 00	@ 7 00
SWINE—Heavy	Corn fed, ₱ cwt	14 50	@14 75
	Light and medium	14 00	@14 50
	Still fed	13 50	@14 00

The scarcity of beef cattle has grown into a regular famine this week. The snows having interfered with transportation there were not one-third as many cattle at market as usual, so not a corner could have been sold at last week's prices. Prices were all up again, and many butchers could not procure supply enough for an ox. Coarse oxen sold as low as 15c to 18c; better grades from 19c to 20c, nearly all that were decent realizing 20c and upward.

Total receipts of all stock for the week:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Beeves	2,717	8,296
Cows	102	128
Veal Calves	122	543
Sheep and Lambs	9,097	19,979
Swine	2,816	4,615

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

Cotton dull at 80@82c. Flour 5@10c better for common and medium, but not very active; better brands very dull as $10@10 15 for extra State; $11 00@11 25 for extra Ohio; $11 00@11 80 for trade brands—market closing quiet. Whisky quiet; Western $2 29, and small lots at $2 28. Wheat firm and in light supply; Chicago Spring, $2 18. Rye quiet. Corn dull; old mixed Western, $1 88@1 89. Oats dull. Rice 13c ₱ lb. Coffee dull. Sugar quiet. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Pork—$36 25@36 75 for new mess $34 75@35 for 1863 4.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.

Petroleum nominal; crude 47@48c; refined, in bond, 68@70c; do, free, 90@94c. Flour very dull; superfine $9@9 50; extra $10 25@10 75. Wheat firm; red, $2 50@2 55; white, $2 60@2 80. Corn quiet; yellow at $1 65@1 66. Whisky firm; Ohio offered at $2 33.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.

Flour and wheat unchanged and not much done. Corn dull at $1@1 03 for ear, and $1 08@1 10 for shelled. Rye and Barley unchanged. Whisky $2 18, and demand light. Provisions closed rather dull under the news from New York, but prices did not undergo any change. Shoulders sold at 13½c, to arrive in January. Pickled Hams, old Stock at 17½c. No demand for lard; prices nominal. Gold 205. Money tight.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.

Receipts were 1,600 bbls of Flour, 3,000 bush of Wheat, 40,000 bush of Corn, and 47,000 bush of Oats. Highwines neglected. Dressed Hogs dull at 8½@9½c. Provisions dull; sales prime Mess at $30 75; Hams, 10c; Lard, 21½c. Flour dull. Wheat quiet at $2 40@2 46½. Corn dull and 3@5c lower. Oats quiet and declined ½@1c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.

Cotton quiet at 72c for middling, without buyers. Receipts, 540 bales. Flour dull at $8 50 for Single Extra. Wheat firm at $1 55@2 00. Corn declined 3c. Extra Mess Pork $37 50. Lard 21c. Whisky dull at $2 19.

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FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by R. H. KING,
no14 Liberty Street.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 14.

Money easy at 6 ₱ cent. Sterling Exchange quiet at 108¾@108¾. Gold not very active, opening at 206¾, and advancing to 207¼, declining to 207¼, and closing at 208¼. Government stocks firmer. Stocks steady. Rock Island, 97. Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 80¾. Michigan Southern, 67¾. Marlpoint, 18¾. New York Central, 117¼. Erie, 77¾. Hudson, 108¾.

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	Common	30 00	@40 00
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no14 Liberty Street.

River Matters.

THE RIVER.—The weather has again moderated. We hope it will continue until navigation is resumed. We have a number of boats that are awaiting patiently a rise of water to enable them to proceed on their way. We trust they will not have to wait long. The Guidon is receiving for Cincinnati. The Yorktown, Kenton and Argonaut No. 2, have their cargos on board.

THE steamers Potomac and Kate Putnam were advertised to leave Cincinnati for this port on Monday.

Cincinnati.—The *Commercial* says:

The river has receded 30 inches during the 48 hours ending last night, and is full of heavy running ice, impeding the progress of upward bound steamers. There is 17 feet hence to Louisville, and 4½ feet on the Falls. The lower Ohio is in fine navigable order. The Cumberland is rising, with four feet scant on Harpeth Shoals. There is 6 feet on the Tennessee river. The Mississippi is falling slowly from St. Louis to Cairo.

The Kate Putnam came in from St. Louis with a fair trip of freight and people, the bulk of her cargo being for Wheeling and Pittsburgh. She will leave for the latter point this evening for port permitting.

The Telegraph left for Big Sandy, Saturday evening, crowded with passengers. We fear she will experience difficulty in getting through the heavy running ice.

The Emerald departed for Tennessee River, with a full cargo, including over 600 tons for the Government.

The America and Silver Cloud No. 2 were due at Cincinnati on Monday.

Captain Chas. Sontag has purchased from A. D. Bullock & Co., of this city, the commanding interest in the Cleona, at the rate of $30,000 for the entire boat. The Cleona is a new and staunch steamer, and has just received a new pair of powerful engines.

Yesterday the river was full of ice and making hourly. The cold weather is making shore ice fast, with indications of another total suspension of navigation.

Owing to the heavy running ice, difficult navigation, and low water in the Cumberland, the rates to Nashville are firm at $1 50 per hundred.

The Starlight goes to the Tennessee river to-morrow, in the Government service.

The new and splendid steamers Lady Gay and the Fashion will be completed and ready for business in ten days.

GALLIPOLIS, February 11, p. m.—The Wild Wagoner leaves here for Wheeling to day. The river is falling slowly. There is heavy ice running.

CAIRO, February 10.—Our port list for the past twenty-four hours is as follows: Jewess, St. Louis to Cincinnati; Nannie Byers, Cincinnati to New Orleans; Brazil, do; Lillie Martin, Delaware, St. Louis to Cairo; J. C. Swon, Luminary, St. Louis to New Orleans; Platte Valley, do to Memphis; Highlander, St. Louis to Cairo; War Eagle, St. Louis to Memphis; Pauline Carroll, Evansville to New Orleans.

The freights from the Upper Mississippi are crowding upon us, in consequence of the scarcity of boats; the recent seizure of the Government having taken some of our best boats.

The Jewess brought out a full load. I was, however, unable to get consignees of her Cincinnati freight. Her manifest of Cairo freight and 500 bbls flour reshipped here on steamer Commonwealth, for New Orleans, I enclose.

The Islands Nos. 2 and 3 will Government trip for New Orleans. She passed down at eleven o'clock.

The Lillie Martin brought out 2,000 bbls flour, and other freight, which she is reshipping on the J. C. Swon.

The Delaware has about 350 tons Government freight, consisting of hay and corn, consigned to the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company.

The Commonwealth also left, with 1,100 tons way freight and a fine trip of passengers.

The river here rose about ten inches yesterday. Weather still cold; the thermometer stood twenty degrees at daylight.

The America has finished discharging, and will take on 175 bbls sugar and 587 bbls molasses for Louisville and Cincinnati.

SPECIAL NOTICES

WHEN THE THROAT AND Lungs are overloaded with phlegm, how can you expect to get them relieved from cough or cold? *Dayne's Expectorant* will certainly clear away this phlegm, and remove the cause which produces it. Sold by Druggists everywhere. DAYNE'S

FOR NEARLY A QUARTER of a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give a rich natural color.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of the usual Dollar size sold for it.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before in use. A trial will satisfy the most fastidious. No preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DIRTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

MATTHEWS' Electric Agents,
2 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' Asiatic Hair Gloss, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct5-1y

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